Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only.

WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

17 years in use, Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 155. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.	
2nd August ..	Kaisar-i-hind	11,430	
6th " ..	Chindwara* ..	8,262	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
9th " ..	Sardinia ..	8,130	Extra
9th " ..	Manora* ..	7,888	Extra B. I. Co's Sailing.
8th	Kashgar* ..	8,840	Extra
10th	Devanha ..	8,092	

*Not calling at Marseilles.

There are a number of 3rd class open cot passages available for Indian gentlemen by the "MANORA." Single fare to London is Rs. 450 and quotations for return tickets either first or second saloon will be given on application. There are also third class passages available for women and children in this steamer in 14 and 16 berthed cabins at similar rates.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	"C"	INTER. "A"	INTER. "B"	NATIVE SERVANTS' DECK.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON						
Single ..	816	756	696	576	516	360
Return..	1,224	1,134	1,044	864	774	540
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single ..	768	720	660	552	492	336
Return..	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	504

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th August ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
7th Aug. ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & P Gulf.
7th Aug. ..	Lhasa ..	Karcah Direct
14th " ..	Karapara ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinyo Maru	S. Mori	8175	30th July	9th Aug
Tenkai Maru	.. ..	3116	5th Aug.	10th Aug.
Unkai Maru No. 3 ..	.. ..	2765	15th Aug.	20th Aug.
Hosei Maru..	.. ..	2658	18th Aug.	29th Aug

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	D. Imaidzumi ..	16th July	4th Aug	Japan
Hiroshi Maru	S. Iwazawa ..	3rd Aug.	14th Aug	Japan
Suwa Maru	K. Tsuji ..	10th Aug.	18th Aug.	Japan.
Sakura Maru	.. ..	10th August	21st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	.. ..	20th August	31st "	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Branches:—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
Sub-Branches:—
Bombay—Share Bazar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS:
THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,56,00,225/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,51,09,515/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Proctor, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below, Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong).

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000 at 2/- $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND. $21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohamma
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Babru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kalantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 30,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KIRENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 100,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiogshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsushimachi
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yawata
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve	Funds	12,38,083	5	1

HEAD OFFICE. LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2¼ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH. OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
With which are incorporated
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The National Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

Paid-up Capital £2,850,000
With Power to increase to ... £4,000,000
Capital and Reserve £3,715,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—

Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).

NEW YORK OFFICE:—
10, Wall Street.

OVER 380 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

J. C. MACNAB,
Acting Manager.

Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah.
Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £110,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHADES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST.
We strongly recommmend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS
BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US!
We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.
BANKERS,
109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 on 21st December)
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar and Jharia.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	(30-7-19)	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL		Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND		Rs. 11,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale Securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED RULES and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, acts as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCKHANAWALA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 67[illegible]

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1888 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman,
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Mankati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SOAPS. CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTOON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BISCARBONATE SODA, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak Bunder Post [illegible]

ZARINA

HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Sourf and Dandruff. They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA

RED ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA

JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume on the flower. The pet of the ladies.

ZARINA

WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA

COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA

OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA

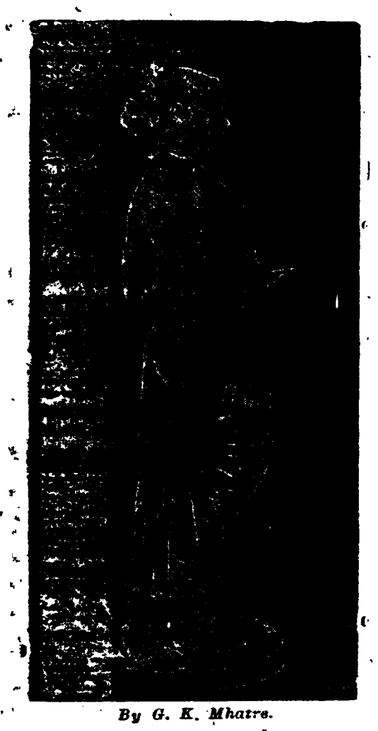
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Cantharis vesicatoria, and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptical.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

MHATRE'S ART STUDIO



By G. K. Mhatre.

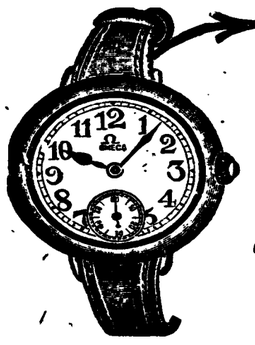
"TO THE TEMPLE."

The Premier Sculpture Institute of India.

For Memorial and Ideal Sculptural and Painting Works.

SANDHURST BRIDGE.
BOMBAY—7.

OMEGA



JUST THE WATCH YOU NEED "OMEGA"

"In the World's Pocket" and high in the World's Esteem.

POCKET WATCHES

Nickel Case	from	Rs. 23-8
Silver „	„	„ 36-8

STRAP WATCHES

Nickel Case from	Rs. 31	Gold 9 ct.	from	Rs. 96
0935 Silver „	„ 35	„ 14 ct.	„	„ 118
Square Shape „	„ 50-8	„ 18 ct.	„	„ 140

Black or White Dial with Luminous Figures and Hands Visible at Night, Rs. 10 extra

Obtainable from all the Watch-Makers in India and Burma or direct of the Sole Agents

ABRECHT & Co., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY RANGOON, MADRAS

Bombay Office :—289, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway

OURS ARE THE

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

WITH A DISTINCTION.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

HORNBY ROAD, opp. Whiteaway. & KALBADEVI ROAD.

THAT NAME IS OUR PRIDE—YOUR SECURITY

Awarded several Gold Medals for superb craftsmanship.

Best testimonials of appreciation from Maharajas and other most enlightened personages.

Spectacles & Eyeglasses

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Eyes Tested Free.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property
The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life,
Some profession is essential for acquiring Wealth and
Above all a Policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

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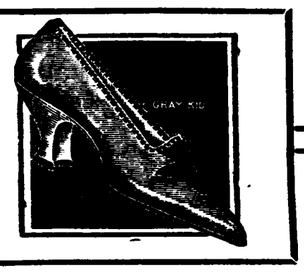

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

Seventh Sunday after Trinity, 3rd August, 1919.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E. Flat Hymns—178, 321, Card 299, 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles Anthem Woodward in A. Hymns—261, 531, 306. Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 o.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon.

St. John the Evangelist. (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m., Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—Clergy: English.—Rev. C. W. Thorne, M. A. Marathi—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi; Rev. D. A. Yardi, B. A. Gujarati—Rev. L. Hari. English Service—8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon, Collection for Church Expenses and Poor Marathi Service at 9 a.m., Gujerati Service at 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—8-30 a.m., Urdu Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. H. J. Lane Smith in charge; 10 a.m., Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays), Rev. J. Martyn in charge; 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-15 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi.—8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English), 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarati); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi) and (Gujrathi), 7-30 a.m., Matins; 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Gujarathi Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist, 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. Masses; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses; 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m., (Week days; 6-30 a.m., 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Evening Service.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Masses; 8-30 a.m., High Mass; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m., and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 6 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's, Bandra Hill.—5-30 a.m., Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra.—7 a.m., Mass and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m., Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m., Morning Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m.; Marathi Service, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; 5 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m., Morning Service, Byculla; 9-30 a.m., Sunday School, Parel; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Marathi Service.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 31st July 1919
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p. m, and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.607 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5 ,,
Dew Point	77.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.848 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 ,,
Minimum do.	79.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind	288 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.27 Inches
Total fall during month	24.49 ,,
Do. do. Year	47.95 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st	0.30 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.			Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.		Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Frl.	1	m	2	30	26	6	1	m	8	6	18	2
			2	31a	27	2			8	51a	17	5
Sat.	2	m	3	10	25	9	2	m	8	40	19	2
			3	0a	26	4			9	24a	17	10
Sun.	3	m	3	53	25	0	3	m	9	18	20	1
			3	31a	25	6			10	2a	18	4
Mon.	4	m	4	43	24	5	4	m	10	6	21	0
			4	10a	24	9			10	52a	18	8
Tues.	5	m	5	48	24	1	5	m	11	20	21	9
			5	0a	24	2			11	57a	18	9
Wed.	6	m	5	06	24	1	6					
			6	12a	23	10			1	6a	21	10
Thur.	7	m	8	45	24	9	7	m	1	13	18	
			7	36a	23	10			2	29a	21	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	1 (Friday)	Sunrise	6h. 15m.	Sunset	7h. 15m.
,,	2 (Saturday	,,	6h. 15m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,,	3 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 14m.
,,	4 (Monday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.
,,	5 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 16m.	,,	7h. 13m.
,,	6 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 17m.	,,	7h. 12m.
,,	7 (Thursday	,,	6h. 17m.	,,	7h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h.	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has occurred in submontane districts; Rawalpindi has had 3.66in., Lahore 0.53in and Ambala 1..2in. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Punjab and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally above normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi and Allahabad report 0.66in. of rain each. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Temperature is below the average at Jhansi

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier and hotter than usual in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and local in north Gujarat; Bhuj reports 1.18in., Dwarka 0.50in., Veraval 1.30in., Rajkot 0.37in., Bhavnagar Para 0.38in. and Deesa 0.63in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at a few stations. Day temperature is above the average in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.67in. of rain, Saugor 0.97in. and Raipur 0.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is locally below normal; night temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, Bombay has had 0.49in., Ratnagiri 1.62in., Mormugao 1.03in. and Karwar 1.85in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Hyderabad and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Hyderabad reports 0.96in., Nizamabad 0.22in. and Belgaum 0.38in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Nizamabad, but is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula, in east Hyderabad, Kathiawar and the submontane Punjab, and local in Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan, north Gujarat and the Central and the United Provinces. The Bay depression appears to be approaching the east of the Central Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the Deccan and the central parts of the country.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st July. 1919.

Rainfall has practically ceased in the Punjab, but has continued in Sind and Baluchistan. The depression at the head of the Bay has developed into a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity with its centre about two hundred miles south of Saugor Island. It has caused an increase in the activity of the moonsoon in northeast India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar, Orissa, Lower Sind, Central India East, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in Mysore, the Madras Deccan, and on the north Madras coast, and local in Bengal, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the southwest Punjab, the northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay report are:—Tavoy, Rangoon, one and a half inches; Moulmein, Toungoo two; Kyaukpyu five; Minbu, Mandalay, Maymyo one; Yamethin threequarters; Monywa two; Cuttack, Naya Dumka one and a half; Gorakhpur a qurater; Lucknow one; Meerut a half; Simla, Harnai one and a half; Hyderabad (Sind) one; Nowgong two; Pachmarhi four; Seoni one; Sanamkonda a quarter; Calingapatam one; Gopalppr, Ootacamund two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 1st OF AUGUST 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do (31st)	95.6	86.6	56		0	—0
Jask	94.4	83.0	88		0	—0.08
Muskat						
Do. (31st)	90.6	84.6	85		0	—0.16
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.4	64.0	76		4.99	+2.21
Rawalpindi	99.3	74.5	92	3.86	16.80	+6.80
Lahore	95.0	77.1	96	0.54	11.45	+4.15
Hissar	97.7	78.2	92		3.46	+2.88
Ambala	92.2	76.3	79	1.22		
Delhi	92.0	79.8	83	0.02	4.37	—6.63
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	92.6	80.9	70		8.95	—2.90
Mainpuri	89.5	78.4	76		9.65	+0.06
Jhansi	88.6	74.3	89	0.66	27.04	+10.65
Cawnpore	92.0	79.1	83		10.18	—3.39
Allahabad	89.3	78.1	78	0.66	13.29	—3.36
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	101.1	84.6	55		0.20	—1.08
Karachi	88.4	77.3	92		1.75	—2.39
Ajmer	85.8	74.9	80		8.24	—0.81
Jaipur	90.5	77.4	76		8.65	—1.78
Kotah	94.6	79.6	75		11.50	—0.73
Mount Abu	73.0	64.6	96	0.06	18.21	—10.10
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.4	74.9	97	1.18	3.63	—5.21
Dwarka	83.3	77.5	89	0.50	4.79	—5.02
Veraval	83.1	78.3	93	1.30	6.70	—4.89
Rajkot	88.5	76.5	87	0.37	17.48	+1.63
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	75.0	90	0.38	5.92	—5.98
Surat	94.2	79.0	85	0.06	21.79	—4.16
Ahmedabad	90.0	75.9	88	0.03	10.88	—5.94
Deesa	88.5	75.0	95	0.63	14.46	+2.63
Neemuch	87.6	74.5	80	—	8.43	—4.57
Indore	88.1	74.1	88		22.98	+7.40
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.9	73.7	88	1.67	29.21	+2.85
Saugor	76.2	73.6	95	0.97	18.98	—2.26
Hoshangabad	84.1	74.8	93		25.35	+3.39
Khandwa	89.9	75.1	86		14.19	—0.05
Akola	87.9	76.5	95		18.26	+3.03
Amraoti	84.8	75.3	86		12.13	—3.89
Nagpur	82.6	77.1	87		29.02	+5.55
Chanda	84.1	77.6	80	0.02	23.76	—0.66
Raipur	87.2	79.1	91	0.62	38.49	+15.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	78.2	91	0.49	48.10	+3.77
Ratnagiri	81.7	76.1	93	1.62	64.73	+0.81
Marmugoa	82.5	—	95	1.03	58.79	—4.12
Karwar	80.9	74.1	95	1.85	72.38	—5.09
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.6	74.0	79		9.67	—0.05
Ahmednagar	90.2	71.8	84		8.89	—0.14
Poona	91.0	71.6	87	0.02	8.71	—3.82
Sholapur	94.4	72.0	80		11.51	+2.21
Bijapur	87.3	72.1	78		4.91	—0.74
Belgaum	72.1	67.4	95	0.38	18.68	—7.13
Aurangabad	86.9	72.1	84	0.02	9.27	—3.26
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	78.8	84	0.22	14.32	—1.99
Hyderabad	85.6	72.2	84	0.96	13.94	+3.76
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	81.8	72.9	87	0.54	60.83	—14.80
Calicut	80.3	73.6	93	1.06	52.42	—13.71
Cochin	81.9	71.3	87	1.69	49.53	—2.91
Colombo	84.8	75	91	0.25	7.33	—5.35
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam						
Bellary	90.3	75.5	61	0.02	2.23	—1.56
Cuddapah	93.0	79.3	79		14.17	+7.23
Madras	95.7	81.1	69		8.65	+2.72
Bangalore	76.8	67.4	83	0.53	7.96	+0.65
Coimbatore	83.7	71.9	66		1.93	—1.34
Trichinopoly	90.4	79.1	64		5.73	+2.97
Negapatam	93.0	81.0	79		5.07	+1.86

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometer—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st August, 1919, was 29.802 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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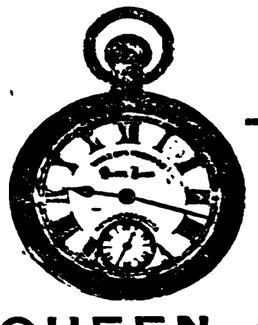
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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST in a Solicitors' Firm. Apply stating experience and salary to Box No. 904, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3651

WANTED—MANAGING CLERKS and SHORTHAND TYPIST for Attorney's Office. Please see Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 23, Church Gate Street. 3652

WANTED—A fast TYPIST, decent remuneration to qualified man. Apply by letter BRITANNIA LIFE OFFICE, 35, Church-Gate Street, Bombay. 3666

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for export of oil business in drums, only who have previous experience of this work need apply, stating salary, to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3667

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF OFFICERS, preferably with master's certificates. Apply to the PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 19, Rampart Row, Fort. 3595

WANTED—A GRADUATE TEACHER, strong in Mathematics, second-language French, between 2 and 5 p.m. for two hours daily Apply personally at 21, Tyab Manzil, Byculla Club Back Road, between 2 to 5 p.m. 3588

WANTED—An experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, one having worked on Ruston Procter C.C. Tpye OIL ENGINE preferred to take charge of an oil mill. Good salary to a conscientious worker. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 902, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3645

WANTED—Experienced and qualified DRAUGHTSMEN also SURVEYORS, understanding estimating, measuring and surveying for a Firm af Architects in Bombay. Apply with testimonials, stating salary expected, to Box No. 905, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3656

WANTED—A Second Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER and ELECTRICIAN, with practical experience. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF KARBHARI, Mangrol State, Kathiawar. 3581

WANTED—An efficient energetic Hindu SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of independent correspondence, and a competent MANAGER with knowledge of Life Insurance business. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 887, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3555

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Four MEDICAL OFFICERS for Indian steamers. Salary Rs. 200 per month and found for men holding L.C.P. and Rs. 450 and found to those of higher qualifications. Apply personally to THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd., 19, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 3593

WANTED.—Influential experienced SALESMEN, for Indent Business by a well established Import firm, one for Medicines, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Provisions, etc., and one having through knowledge of Jatha (Bunder) for all sorts of metals, including Iron. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 896, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3586

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head Office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident, etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3354

SITUATION WANTED.

TUITIONS wanted by GRADUATE, strong in History, Economics. Marathi tuitions also welcome. Apply Box No. 903, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3649

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to finance consignments of grocery (Karyana) between rupees ten to twenty-five thousand. Safe return guaranteed with profit and interest For terms and particulars address to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3376

WANTED—ON HIRE for a Hindu family in good locality a BUNGALOW, with six to eight bed-rooms. Willing to pay good rent. Apply to MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers. 3629

WANTED—CANVASSERS to push on sale of Royal Typewriters in Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India. For particulars apply to Agents DIAMOND BANKERS, Ltd., 18, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3626

WANTED TO BUY.—A STEAM ENGINE new or second-hand in good working order to work 30 Gins. Apply with particulars and terms to Box No. 883, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3524

FOR SALE.

ORDERS registered for apples—9lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 5, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O., Kulu, Panjab. 3668

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 7	115
Remington No. 8	125
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	175
Multiplex Hammond with Leather Case	185
Corona Folding, New with Case	199
National Portable New with Case	190
Gujerati Remington No. 9 L-used	175
Blick No. 7 L-Case with 3 Types	175

Just Unpacked a consignment of Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and Olivers 9. Lowest prices for Highest qualities.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
36 Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
"Tele:—"WRITERTYPE."

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 85, 110, 125, No. 8, 100.	115
Adler, Visible, Special Signs	115
Sun, Visible, Portable, B. S. good as new.	150
Hammond No. 12, Brief, 2 Cols., 3 Types.	150
American Rebuilt Oliver 5, B. S., and Tab	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	199
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 200, 210.	225
Gujerati Remington No. 9, good as new.	225
American Rebuilt L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, 2 Colours.	---
American Rebuilt Remington 10, Visible.	---
Remington 10, Brief, slightly used	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—TYPEXPERT.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Second-hand four-seater Ford Motor Car No. 3161. See MANAGER, FORT AUTOMOBILE CO, Hughes Road, Chawpaty. 3606

FOR SALE—Empty ¼ and 1 cwt. Paint and other DRUMS in good condition. Apply for inspection to Box No. 900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3623

VERTICAL BOILER second-hand, 90 lbs. certificate, Vertical Marsnall's ENGINE, country fire bricks, DREWET CHOWNA, 31, Church Street. 3631

FOR SALE.—A TRIUMPH 3½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE. Free Engine, nice condition. For particulars apply sharp to MANAGER, INDIAN SOAP AND MANTLE WORKS, LTD., Matunga Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1500 to 2500 square yards, Apply Captain & Vaidya, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 3544

FOR SALE—English Velor Kop HORSE, used in harness, free of bad marks. Apply Box No. 895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3562

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal, various sizes and mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY and Co., Ltd., Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 3571

BURROWS AND WELCOME Pattern all glass, 1 C.C. Hypodermic Syringe in three parts with four needles, in nickel case. Post free Rs. 2-8. THE TABLET MFG. CO., 182, Ripon Road, Bombay.

SEEDS—GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh stock of English vegetable and flower seeds, just received. Send for free price list. PESTONJI P. POCHA & SONS, 8, Napier Road, Poona. 3616

FOR SALE—Crossley Bros.' 18 h.-p. OIL ENGINE, S.S. type with two 8ft. by 4ft. tanks, pipe, fillings complete. P. J. MISTRY, Arab Lane, Grant Road. 3556

ALL USERS of the D. GESTETNER'S DUPLICATORS should get their supplies of duplicating sundries, papers, inks, pens, etc., NOW, from THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort Bombay. S

OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS rely upon us for Prompt Service Fresh Stocks, and Low Prices on Stationery of all descriptions. Are you on our list of regular customers? It will pay you to do so!! THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. S

FOR SALE.—New FURNITURE high class double mirror doors Almyrahs of blackwood for Drawing room high class Tapestry—with spring cushion set of sofa and chairs of ten, one bedstead, one writing table one chair one dirty colour basket. L. G. MISTRY & CO., C/o. Parvati Mansion, Grant Road. 3655

FOR SALE—COTTON WASTE, best quality nearly 100 khandis Samples and rates can be had at Pari Mansookhbhai Bhagoobhai's Kalbadevi Road, near old Post Office, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th August, 1919 between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., sharp. 3650

IN pleasure of Peace being signed we will sell our Chicago Long Distance Magneto, Telephones and Columbia Dry Cells at special reduced prices up to the end of September, 1919. Call for complete Catalogue and prices. CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO., P. O. Box 459, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telegrams: "CHIPHONE BOMBAY." S

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—LAL BANGLOW on Gundvli side, at Andheri, to a Vegetarian Hindu family. Apply to POONSEE DEVSEE, Chioh Bunder Road, during office hours. 3345

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-0
Third insertion	Rs. 2-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD LANDED PROPERTY, 3,000 square yards, with two large frontages on two big roads, very central for Theatre, Cinema, Shops, Residence, etc.
Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3469

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited for a large building prominently situated for business and residence in Poona, fully tenanted, bringing in an annual income of Rs. 6,000 with prospects of an increase later.
Apply with offers to Box No. 888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3558

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LAND (330 sq. yds.) near Gol Pitha, corner of Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Lane, oppo. Lahiri Bldg., good for Garage, Factory, Shops, etc.,
Apply: BOMBAY DAIRY CO.,
85, Lamington Road,
Bombay, No. 7. 3624

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of Work-shops, offices, and residential quarters for Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., for their premises at Mazagon, Tank Bunder. For plans, specification, and copies of tenders, etc., apply to Messrs. CONTRACTOR AND KANGA, L.C.E.'s Architects, etc., 17-19, Hamam Street, Fort. 3614

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that we have changed the address of our registered office from 231, Hornby Road, to KRISHNA BUILDING, opposite the Bhatia Baug, at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, where our New Stores will shortly open.
THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES CO., LTD.,
VITHALDAS PURSHOTUM,
3653 Manager.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND COMPANY Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 3, Churchgate Street beg to inform the public that no office furniture will be sold at their Auction Sale at Dharavi, on 3rd Instant. The Auction will be confined to Tannery fittings, Chemicals, a few pieces of household furniture and miscellaneous goods such as ropes, weighing machines, cycles, etc., 3672

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of Mia Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, Esq., J.P., for providing and fitting up Water Closets and appurtenances on "Chotani Mansions" at Colaba Causeway.
Particulars from the SUPERVISING ENGINEER Mr. HORMASJI ARDESHIR, 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
August, 2nd 1919. 3647

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

THE following EVENING COURSE will this term be delivered for the benefit of those engaged in business during the day.
Five lectures on "STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES" by Prof. M. L. Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.) on THURSDAY evenings, 6 to 7 p.m., (S. T.), beginning the 14th August, 1919.
This course is given for the first time.
Fee:—Rs. 2-8-0 for the whole course.
Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3659

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for Overseers' posts under District Local Board Ahmedabad, stating age and educational and professional qualifications, grade salary being Rs. 40—5/2—75. Posts are PENSIONABLE. Applications to be sent in by 31st August, 1919, to the,
PRESIDENT,
District Local Board,
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad, July, 30th 1919. 3662

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Power of Attorney granted by us to Mr. A. W. Campbell is revoked as from the 1st July, 1919.
GILL & CO.,
3634 3, Wallace Street.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 1st instant, as to the sale of 157, 81, 163 and 45 bales of Shirtings at the instance of Messrs C. N. Wadia and Co., agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., we, the undersigned beg to inform the public, that the aforesaid goods are not available to us under the contracts made by us with the said Company, and the said sale is on account and at the risk of the said Company, and we have nothing whatever to do with the same.
COWASJI FRAMJI & CO.,
Mulji Jetha Market Chawk.
1st August, 1919. 3675

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

WEEKLY POSTAL EXPRESS DELHI TO BOMBAY IN CONNECTION WITH THE MAIL STEAMER.

EVERY FRIDAY, until further notice, accommodation will be provided for a limited number of First and Second Class passengers on the Postal Express leaving Delhi at 8-50 a.m. in connection with the Weekly Mail Steamer leaving Bombay on Saturdays:—
The timings are as under:—

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	8	50
Muttra Junction	,,	11	19
Bayana	,,	12	33
Kotah Junction	,,	16	43
Rutlam	,,	21	14
Baroda	,,	1	43
Bombay	Arr.	9	50

The Postal Express runs direct to the Ballard Pier, Bombay, alongside the Steamer.
Connection is maintained at Delhi with the undermentioned trains:—
No. 4 Down leaving Peshawar at 7-30 hours Thursday.
No. 86 Down leaving Lahore at 20-0 hours. Thursday.
A Restaurant Car is provided throughout from Delhi.
The number of seats in the train is strictly limited, and they will be allotted by the STATION SUPERINTENDENT DELHI only, to whom application should be made at least 48 hours before the departure time of the train. Seats will be allotted strictly in accordance with priority of applications.
Passengers are requested to label their luggage for Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NOTE.—Due to breaches on the line between Bharatpur and Bayana, the Express will be diverted via Agra Cantonment and Bayana, and arrive Bombay approximately at 10-50, instead of 9-50 until further.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 28th July, 1919. 3668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the period of fifteen months ending 31st March, 1919.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th day of August, 1919, to the 31st day of August, 1919, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1919.
N.B.—The Dividend when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1919, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on FRIDAY, the 15th day of August, 1919, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. 3658

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a large number of cottages for the Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society, Ltd., at Willingdon, Santa Cruz. The site of the work is on Ghodbandar Road, very close to the Railway Station and 1½ miles from Bandra. The Society is in a position to offer facilities for the provision of materials, railway waggons, etc.
Plans and specifications will be supplied on payment of Rs. 2 and on application to the Honorary Secretary of the Society at Santa Cruz, to whom tenders should also be submitted with a deposit of rupees five hundred.
The Society does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Willingdon, Santa, Cruz.
July 31st, 1919. 3654

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GULAMHUSSEIN HAJI HASHAM NOORANI has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, and Dhobi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 190 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2136 Collector's New Nos. 6314, 6315, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 470, Street Nos. 200-202 and 15A and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Chakla Street, on or towards the West by the said Dhobi Street, on or towards the North by the property now or formerly of Khetsi Bhimji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patell.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3636 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKERSEY MAHASHANKAR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients, free from any and all incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.
Any and all person or persons having any share, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to and upon the said property or any part or parts thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lien, gift, inheritance, trust, possession, lease, succession, survivorship, easement or otherwise, howsoever, is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 4, Motilal Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered, waived and absolutely abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for 999 years, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sandhurst Road, known as Plot No. 69 of the Sandhurst Road (East) Estate, without the Fort and in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six (436) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 4956-4959, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 70 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gani Alahibix and Gulab Alahibux, on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by Kumbharwada Street and on or towards the North by the property of Movji Dhana and another, *together* with the messuage, tenements, buildings, structures, fixtures, houses, out-houses, etc., erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7591-93 and Street Nos. 85-95, Kumbharwada Street and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated at Bombay this 1st day of August, 1919.
FORBES & Co.,
3671 Purchasers' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLI SHAMASI, ESSUFALLI SHAMASI, MAHOMEDALLI JIWAJI, KHATIJABAI MULLA COMBOODIN, widow of Sharafali Shamasi, FIDAHUSSEIN SHARAFALLI, EBRAHIM SHARAFALLI, JAINABAI SHARAFALLI, SUGRABAI SHARAFALLI and ASGARALLI SHARAFALLI, the last two minors by their brother and natural guardian the said Fidahussen Sharafalli have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property or any part or parts thereof either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 188, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the East side of Jail Road North (Umerkhady) in the City of Bombay (being a portion of the piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon demised by the Indenture of Lease dated the 9th April 1901, and made between the Vicar and Wardens of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, of the one part and Ahmedbhoy Kikabhoy and Saifuddin Kikabhoy of the other part together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay forming part of the hereditaments and premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/3646 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3682-4, 3685 and 3686(1), 3686 (2), 3686(3), 3686(4), 3686(5), 3686(6) and Street Nos. 27-37 and 39-41-43, 45, 47a, 47b, 47c, 47d and 47E and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abbasbhai Shaifudin Kikabhai, on or towards the South and East by the property of Abdulhoosein Abdul Latif and others and on or towards the West by the said Jail Road North (Umarkhary).
Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.
J. H. MODI,
for Messrs. Daphtary Parrotte & Diwan
3621 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WILLIAM LOCHIEL BERKLEY SOUTER, Esq., C.I.E., late of Bombay, now residing in England, the administrator of the estate of the late Helena Lovett Lady Souter has contracted to sell to our client the land, situate at Ootacamund with the bungalow and all out-houses thereon known as "Bombay House" the said property being more particularly hereunder described.
All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Ootacamund in the District and Registration District of Nilgiris bearing Settlement No. F36 and comprising an area of acres (20.20) twenty-decimal twenty and bounded on the North partly by settlement No. F36 A and partly by Onslow Road on the South by Elk Hill Lane, on the East by Onslow Road aforesaid and on the West by settlement No. F 34 aforesaid together with the bungalow known as "Bombay House" and out-buildings thereon.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.
PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
3641 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Rai DHUNBAIJI MANEKJI TALATI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Versova in the registration Sub-District of Salsette in the Taluka of Salette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 35 gunthas or 4235 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under part of Survey No. 82, and known as Plot No. 13 and bounded on the east by the Public Road on the West by the Sea-shore, on the north by building site No. 14 belonging to Khoja Allarkhia Jeevraj, on the South by the road and beyond it by building site No. 12 and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.
Dated this 29th day of July, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA AND COMPANY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3563

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 369 of 1919.
Re MESSRS. JOHN LEMONJIAN & CO., carrying on business at Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.
EX-PARTE.—REWASHANEER JUGJIWAN & CO., Petitioning Creditors.
WHEREAS the abovenamed Messrs. JOHN LEMONJIAN & CO., have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.
W. J. HOWARD,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 1st day of August, 1919.
3669

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF COIMBATORE.

SMALL CAUSE NO. 753 OF 1919.
between
K V. NANJAPPACHETTIAR ..... Plaintiff.
and
DEVIKUSAL SUKLA ..... Defendant

PLAINTIFF has instituted the above suit for recovery of Rs. 96 from defendant, being the balance due on dealings in cloth and the suit is posted to 14-8-1919 for hearing. If the defendant does not appear before the Court on the above date either in person or by pleader, he will be declared ex-parte and the suit will be proceeded with.

S. R. KRISHNASAMI,
B.A., B.L.,
3664 Pleader for plaintiff.

NOTICE.

Re. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTANKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property belonging to him and described in the schedule hereto to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situated on the North side of the Elphinstone Road, in the District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand four hundred and twelve square yards, be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 53, 53, and 53 and New Nos. 11939, 11938A and 11938B and Survey No. 1925, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and bounded on the East by the Government Ground, on the West by the ground of Nowlia Girdhur, on the North by the water passage, and on the South partly by the ground of Anund Daya next hereinafter described and partly by the ground of Pandu Mahadu and the said land was formerly in the possession of Augustino Simias De Souza, Rawan Simao DeSouza Jawoobai and afterwards in the possession of the late Anund Daya and is now in the possession of the Vendor.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Northern side of Elphinstone Road in the District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 208, 209, and 227 and Survey No. 1923, Pot No. 1 and Survey No. 1924, Pot No. 1, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and forty-two square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the ground of Selby Gregorio Joao Fernandes, on or towards the West by the ground of Manoel Barreto, on or towards the North partly by the ground of Anund Daya and partly by the next hereinbefore specified ground of Agostino Simao DeSouza and on or towards the South by the public passage and which said ground is now in possession of the Vendor.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.

PANDIA & Co.,
3600 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHANDA COAL PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, LTD., do hereby dispute the titles and claims of Mr. PADAMSINH NARSINBHAI and of his firm Messrs. JAGJIVAN VALLABHDAS PADAMSEY & Co., of Bombay and Chanda to certain coal-bearing areas in the Chanda District of the Central Provinces, acquired by the former under Prospecting Licenses and Mining Leases from the C. P. Government and in the event of his non-compliance to transfer the said properties to this Syndicate, as notified to him to-day, a suit will be filed for declaration of this Syndicate's rights and also for consequential relief in a civil court. Any one, dealing with the above said Mr. Padamsinh Narsinbhai and his said Firm in the matter of the said properties, will, therefore, do so at his or their own risk and responsibility and will be subject to this Syndicate's rights, claims and interests as a court of Law may hereafter declare and determine.

S. P. VARMA,
Pleader,
For the Chanda Coal Prospecting Syndicate Ltd.

Chhindwara, 15th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL KAYUM AMIRUDIN THANAWALA has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay and also to the undersigned at their office at No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Paper Mill Lane at Girgaum Back Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 61, New No. 618, Old Survey No. 600, New Survey No. 1/7950 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D ward No 1436 (1A) and 1436 (1B) and Street No 17 AA and 17C, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Paper Mill, Lane, on or towards the West by the property of J. M. Almedia, on or towards the North by the property of Dulabhdas Haridas, on or towards the South by the property of Liladhar Versey, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.
3674

LECAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, has contracted with our client, VASSONJI BHAGWANDAS, for the absolute sale to him, free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of ground of Foras Freehold Tenure, situate at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 488 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the structure standing thereon, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 326, 628-29, New No. 13845 and New Survey No. 2/7030, and bounded on the East partly by the property of W. L. Niker and partly by the property of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai, on or towards the West and North by the property formerly of Girdhar Ganeshamdas now of Hormusji Shapurji Seervai and on or towards the South by the Wallace Flour Mills.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3668

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARIDAS GORDHANDAS has contracted to sell to the purchaser, who is our client, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land held on lease from the Improvement Trust for 999 years (together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses standing thereon), situate at and fronting on the Laburnum Road, Gamdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 669 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector under portion of New Survey No. 7335 and bounded on the North-East by land of the Improvement Trust laid out as a service passage, on the North-West by Plot No. 110 of the Gamdevi Estate of the Improvement Trust, on the South-East by Plot No. 112 of the said Estate and on the South-West by the Laburnum Road and the buildings whereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under part of D Ward No. 2883 (21-22) and Street No. 3, and which said premises are known as Plot No. 111, Gamdevi Estate.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3670

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHEDA LALOO RANGAREE has contracted to sell absolutely to our clients HUSSONBHAI FATEHALLY JAVIWALLA and JAFFERBHAI FATEHALLY JAVIWALLA, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, (if any), will, be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fasadari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Ghellabhai Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220/ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-6-3—3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Assessment under E Ward No. 4046 and Street No. 233, Mahomedan Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West by Ghellabhai Street, aforesaid, on or towards the east by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Essa Soomar and on or towards the South by the property of Kurwa and Kajiji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.,

Dated this 30th day of July, 1919.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
3661

ELASTIC Bitumen Enamel

(BLACK ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT)

Mixed Ready for use.

For preservation of Iron and Steel Plant from Rust and Decay.

MORE EFFECTIVE THAN RED LEAD.

Write for descriptive circular to—

BOMBAY TRADING CO

Baria Building, Pydownie, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1919, to 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the household furniture and sundry articles:—

Furniture, such as drawing room suites, mirror door almyrans, dressing and writing tables, teakwood chairs, fancy teapoys, cupboards, etc.

Milner's and Godrej's safes, tins of colour, large side boards, cabinets, cupboards.

The property of the late karmalirhboy moledina:—

One large size Englisr safe.

By order of the office concerned:—

8 coses (32 coils) Twin lead cable (European make) representing 2 miles, size 1-18 inch.

By order of the Officer Commanding Bose Postar Depot:—

One large lot of water bottles.

By order B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the Insolment Chaturbhuj Virji white and grey dhoties, blankets, bench, tare, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

1 Austrian white horse.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay and the Adminstrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Dawood Esmail, the effects of the said deceased, consisting of:—

Gold ornaments, such as bangles, valies, rings, studs, links, chain, kangnies, vajortike, patlies, etc., and silver ornaments such as todas, anklets, bangles, etc.

Also cupboard, chairs, cots, beddings, wearing apparels, cooking pots, crockery, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 rubber-tyred glass-fronted office brougham.

1 Rubber-tyred shigram.

1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

Second-hond bicycle.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 motor cycle.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 1, 1919.

MODY & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS
Medows Street, Fort opposite New Share Bazaar.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD TEAK AND BLACKWOOD LATEST DESIGNS DINING, DRAWING, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE BY MESSRS. DEOJI CANJI AND JOHN ROBERTS, "COLLARD AND COLLARD" COTTAGE PIANO BY S. RISE AND CO., GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, DINNER SET, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MODY and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in Bungalow No. 9, Queen's Road, roushold furniture comprising of English sliding dinning table, dining chairs, cabinets, dumbwaiter, crockery stand, dinner wagon, ice box, (English) drawing room suits, chester field sofa and easychairs, single and double mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drowers and tables, writing tables, hall lamps, jast fan, English stove, carpets, double meatsafe, electric, wall and table lamps, Blackwood carved furniture, silver show case for coins, easy chairs low chairs, centre tables, Pier tables double sided dressing cheval glass, Roll top writing table with masters key, corner cabinets, sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard" S. Rose and Co., sweet toned Vilophone phonograph with 6 selected double sided English records, plan stands, singes hand and foot swing machines, Englisr table clock with glass dome one year's winding teapoys, marble wash hand tables, with set, easels, cane furniture Elkington, Read and Barton, and Mopin Webb's rich platedware, glass ware, crockery dinner set, etc., etc.,

Property of Cal F. A. F. Barnordo, I.M.S., and others.

Property of another gentleman:—

One 12-16 H.-P., "Belsize" motor car with Bosh magnet, new tyres and tubes complete.

One grey trap and brown whaler for harness and riding in good condition.

Catalogues will be published and the property is in view.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, August 1st, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES GREY DHOTEES.

On MONDAY, the 4th August at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the g of the Dharamrajgully, at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Messrs. Chunilal Jamnadas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Seth Narandas Soondersdas Premjee of Bazar Gate Stree-

2 bales each 200 pairs Grey Dhotees marked B. G. 954, 50 inches 8/9 yds.

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BALES GINNED CHECKS.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Ramchander Rampratap and on account and at the risk of Seth Vallabhdas Chatrabhuj of Cawnpore.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6115 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Currimbhoy Mills, No. 6117, 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Fazulbhoy Mills, No. 712 5½lbs.

10 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Pearl Mills, No. 1931, 5½lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5105, 5½lbs.

11 bales each 60 pcs Ginned Checks of the Crescent Mills, No. 5107, 5½lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathurdas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501, number whatever may come, 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior, fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954, number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 PACKAGES OF WHITE DHOTTIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd August, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi by order of Sheth Tulsidas Ramdas and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Ranchhodlal Mathuradas & Co., silken cloth merchants:—

6 packages of white Dhottis No. 99 quality yds. 8/9 by 46in. (balance out of the contract of 10 packages).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, ONE BIG SAFE, COTTON AND SILKEN CLOTH PIECES, GOLDEN WRIST WATCH, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd of August, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, teak and blackwood artistic furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suits of sofas and chairs marble-top centre table, office-writing tables, cane arm chairs, curzon chairs, silk lined low chairs, glass and paneldoor cupboard, single glassdoor almyrahs, table and wallmirrors, plain carved and oiled tea-poys, flower pot stands, bookshelf, towel-racks, dirty cloth baskets, tapestry and leather lined sofas single as well as double wooden bedsteads complete records, etc.,

By order of office concerned.

1 Golden wrist watch (By Favre Leuba).

By order of a private gentleman.

1 One big single door Fire-proof safe.

By order of the Gentlemen concerned.

China silk, flannel, coatings, suitings, silke- and cotton cloth pieces, saris, Japanese and Indian silken cloth pieces, spoons forks, etc., —in convenient lots suitable to customers.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Re. 1 per inch per insertion in single column.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A pleasant blend of Drama
and
Comedy Drama of the sort which provides plenty of Thrills and a continual Scream of Laughter.

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOONER"

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOONER"

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOONER"

THE REPTILES PLAN
A NEW CRIME

"A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOONER"

The Story of the Eastern Diamonds' Mines

SURPRISING HUSBAND,
A Very Funny Comic.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

SECOND WEEK!
SECOND WEEK!
of the
THRILLING SUPER-SERIAL
Mystery of the Double Cross
Featuring MOLLY KING
and LEON BARRY.
A FEATURE-SERIAL OF PERILS & LOVE
Episodes 4, 5 & 6.

The mystery surrounding the beautiful Girl of the Double Cross gets deeper and deeper Peter Hale falls into some astounding adventures, and the Masked Stranger comes to his rescue in the nick of time.

Also showing
PICTORIAL NEWS.
A Roaring Comic.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
3 Shows Nightly—7, 8-45 and 10-30.
PRIZE SHOWS,
Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

THE THIRD WEEK!

We are proud and we are indeed grateful to acknowledge the congratulations pouring in on us from our innumerable patrons for the tremendous triumph our Serial, the

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

has achieved even in its present early stages.

The past fortnight has kept us throughout fairly on the spurs. In spite of the somewhat inclement weather, the

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

was, "a packed house" in every show, humming and buzzing with ecstacy, admiration and impatience.

Forget not! The Story is the loftiest conception of a Master-mind—it is translated on the Screen by the most expert Cinematographers, Pathe Freres—and is interpreted by the most experienced All-Star cast.

The Third Instalment, this Week, tells you how the

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

—the mysterious man with riches untold, sets himself to reward the good and the virtuous before launching on his campaign of unrelenting vengeance.

The Episode in which Dantes helps the ill-starred Morell family, keeping himself behind the Screens, is calculated to bring tears of mute joy in every eye.

Let not anyone with taste, refinement and culture lag behind in seeing this charming, enervating. ever Nating, Screen-Novel.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Two Special Prize Matinee Shows to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Unprecedented Success of the Serial Supreme of the year.

"LURE OF THE CIRCUS"

The greatest film show on Earth, featuring the World renowned

EDDIE POLO

Fourth instalment

Episode 10th "A Shot for Life."
Episode 11th "The Dagger."
Episode 12th "A Strange Escape."

More thrills—More Stunts—More Sensation and Suspense together with the newest

Universal Screen Magazine

and a ripping comic at

CINEMA MAJESTIC
(TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.)

Four Shows daily at 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30.
RATES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.
Prize Shows on Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5 15.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing Wed. 6th Aug. at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman
presents the
BANOMAN OPERA CO.
Wed. Thurs. & Fri., 6th 7th: & 8th Aug.
at 9-30 p.m.
The Great American Musical Success
"CANARY COTTAGE"
For the first time in India.
Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th August
"VAUDEVILLE"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
Sunday 10th At 5-30 p.m.

Plans at ROSE & Co.

GAIETY CINEMA

MARIE

will present that unique and renowned

Zaib-Ul Dance

with

lighted tapers on an empty bottle balanced on her head, willmake graceful movements without letting it fall: followed by songs.—

THURBER
AND
THURBER

will give a change of turn of eccentric dancing, comedy and magic illusions and surprising feats.

Positively last chance of seeing these in Bombay
To-day 1 Show at 6-45.

Box	Rs.	8 0 0
Orchestra (first five rows)	"	3 0 0
First class (rear Orchestra)	"	2 0 0
Balcony	"	1 0 0
Second Class ..	"	0 8 0
Third Class ..	"	0 4 0

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"THE EASY STREET"
A Regular Biff! Bam! Slam!
Riot of Fun from go to gone.
ALSO
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
MARY MILES MINTER
IN
"MELLISSA OF THE HILLS"
—MELLISSA
MARY MILES MINTER
Dainty Damsel of Girlish Graces.....Blue-eyed Fairy of the Screen.

JAL DINSHAW & CO

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.
Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEARL WHITE
IN THE CAPTIVATING PATHE' SERIAL
THE LIGHTNING RAIDER
PATHE'S SUPREME SERIAL OFFERING
EXCLUSIVELY AT
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

Just Received

Brand new Copies of the Popular Universal Serial:—

RED ACE . in 32 parts featuring MARIE WALCAMP
MYSTERY SHIP „ 36 „ „ BEN WILSON & NEVA GERBER
BULL'S EYE . „ 36 „ „ EDDIE POLO

ALSO SOME MORE COPIES OF:—

BRASS BULLET . . in 36 parts featuring JACK MULHALL & JUANITA HANSEN
LURE OF THE CIRCUS „ 36 „ „ EDDIE POLO

Coming Shortly

THE REDE GLOVE in 36 parts featuring MARIE WALCAMP
ELMO THE MIGHTY „ 36 „ „ ELMO LINCOLN Hero of "Tarzan of the Apes" and Grace Cunard.

For further particulars apply to

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.
Heera House, Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.
S S Manora—Steadman—Karachi—July 30.
S S Ilford—Glaves—Port Said—July 20.

DEPARTURE.

August 1.
S S Shwedagon—Goodbody—Rangoon.
S S Bahrein—Constantine—Aden.
S S Zayani—Cunningham—Jeddah.
S S Claveresk—Carr—Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S Clan Maclean—Scott—Dunkirk.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind—Palmer—London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Manora for London.
Steamer City of Karachi for Liverpool.
Steamer Dunera for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Shinrya Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Iran for Jeddah.

August 1.

S S Manora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Manora, 4,987 tons, Captain W. R. Steadman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger for London, which port she had left on 30th ultimo.

S S Ilford:—The steamer Ilford, 2,712 tons, Captain G. W. Graver, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Said, with ballast, which port she had left on 20th ultimo.

S S Clan Maclean:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain G. Scott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Co.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5,989 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station, for London, etc., with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 1st August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D & E Siam Maru	Kobe	6-8-19	O S Kaisha
H Kura	Abadam	2-8 19	S Wallace & Co
Offside H Vergemere	N F	N F	D Khandwari
F Itola	Kobe	2-8-19	
G Dwarka	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Ula	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Hunts Castle	N F	N F	W & A Graham.
N Clan Alpine	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co
O Ultopia	Busrah	N F	H S Shushtary & Co
P Lowmoor	N F	5-8-19	Ralli Bros.
Q Purnea	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrungi	N F	N F	K N & Co
Irrawadi	Marmagoa	N F	K N & Co
Mahanadi	N F	N F	K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Karachi	Karachi	7-8-19	K N & Co
2 Boats of Dogra and City of Hankow	..	..	W & A Graham & Co
3 Koweit	..	..	T M & Co
4 Aymerie	New York	4-8-19	W & A G & Co
5 Clan Maclean	Dunkirk	2-8-19	J Finlay & Co
6 Varzin	Marseilles	N F	M M & Co
7 Sofala	Jeddah	9-8-19	M M & Co
10 Oolobaria	N F	5-8-19	M M & Co
12 Kumeric	Calcutta	8-8-19	W & A Graham & Co
15 Lightning	P Gulf	5-8-19	M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Huntsgreen	N F	N F	D B I M
4 Chakdina	Busra	1-8-19	M M & Co
5 Karagola	N F	N F	M M & Co
6 Karapara	Karachi	5-8-19	M M & Co
7 Chindwara	London	5-8-19	M M & Co
8 Pilsna	Melbourne	3-8-19	W & A Graham & Co
9 Ehphanta	Busra	3-8-19	M M & Co
10 Vita	Busra	2-8-19	M M & Co
11 Dunera	Shanghai	1-8-19	M M & Co
Offside 11 Bankura	Busra	3 8-19	M M & Co
12 & 13 War Isis	London	4 8-19	D B I M
12 Kaiser-i-Hind	London	2-8-19	M M & Co
13 Kandy	Suez	5-8-19	D B I M
14 Syria	Suez	5-8-19	M M & Co
17 War Dance	Loddon	3-8-19	K N & Co
17 Ellora	Marseilles	8-8-19	M M & Co
Jetty end Muttra	Busra	4-8-19	M M & Co
Jity Umta	Rangoon	4-8-19	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Iran	N F	N F	B Brander & Co
Kashgar	London	9-8-19	M M & Co

EXPORT.

August 1.

S S City of Karachi for Livrpool:—1,132 bales cotton waste, 100 bales cotton fly Khimji Visram and Co.; 2,015 cwts myrabolams David Sassoon and Co.; 150 tons ground nut capes, 50 tons linseed capes Sanday and Co., 340 bales cotton Kalli Bros.; 2,000 cwts myrabolams Oodhavji Govindji and Co.

S S Manora for London:—1,001 cwts myrabolams Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co.; 8,000 cwts cotton seeds Arjoor Khimji.

S S Kashgar for London:—350 bales hemp Khimji Vosrem and Co.; 2 cases woolen p-goods Evans Fraser and Co.; 6 bales woollen carpets, 375 cwts casein floor, 160 cwts cardamams L. and F. Barraslough and Co.

S S Chindwara for London:—275 cwts turmeric Esmail Dossa and Co.; 241 cwts cardamams, 2 cases tortoise shells David Sassoon and Co.

S S Manora for Middlesborough:—1,000 tons manganese ore W. and A. Graham and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Bymera for New York:—2 cwts cardamams Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 10 cwts fennel seed, 50 cwts gum assafortida, 1 cwt dragoon blood, 1 bundle cotton carpet Esmail Nowroji and Co.

S S Verzin for Marseilles:—200 bales cotton Cox's Shippin gAgency.

S S Verzin for Marseilles in transit to Barcelona:—200 bales edton Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Shinryu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton Kilashand Devchand and Co.; 1,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton Lakhamsey Damji and Co.

S S Shinrya Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—675 bales cotton bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 270 bales cotton grey twist I. David; 10 cases grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 2.000 butter, Globe Dairy Co.; 200 bales grey cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Hongkong:—200 cwts gum bhesaru Esmail Naoroji and Co.

S S Shinryu Maru for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton grey twist E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cottons grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton grey yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Cursetji Bomanji and Co.: 2.000 bales cotton

E. D. Sassoon and Co.: 270 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

August 1.

S S Clan Alpine from Glasgow, Agents James Finlay and Co.:—97 bales, 127 cases cottons; 57 bales bleached cottons; 15 bales printed cottons; 61 cases, 1 bale pce. dyed cottons; 8 khandis, 308 cases whisky; 100 cases stout; 455 c. i. soil pipes; 356 c. i. cisterns; 50 cases spirits; 48 c. i. valves; 800 bundles steel tubes; 221 bundles, 5 casks, 98 loose, galvanised and black; 498 E. W. pipes; 101 bundles circular plates; 104 bundles steel rods; 24 sqle galvanised tubes; 135 sqle, 369 bundles steel boiles tubes; 250 khds ale; 40 casks, 463 cases umbrellas; 5 kegs hydrosulphite of soda; 3 casks vinegar; 40 cases hydrochloric acad; cases beer; 26 cases cotton reels; 1,040 pieces C. I. rainwater pipes; 398 bags fire clay; 10,000 bags fire bricks; 32 bundles galvanised wrought iron watts tubes; 4 bars, 4 bundles steel (loose); 42 cases nails; 114 bundles gas tubes; 100 casks, 50 kegs green copperas; 532 42 d/s terpentine; 250 barrels coal pitch; 100 barrels, 51 casks coal tar; 10 cases sulphuric acid; 5 cases nitric acid; 1 case, 15 bundles, 16 sgle Steel bars; 113 cases, 446 bales cotton p.-goods; 4 bales, 51 cases cotton yarn; 20 bales grey cotton p.-goods; 7 bales cotton fents; 2 cases, 101 bales bleached cotton p.-goods; 7 cases woven cord p.-goods; 7 cases dyed cotton p.-goods; 100 bales grey cotton yarn; 13 bales bleached cotton yarn; 22 bales cottons (piece-goods); 6,530 steel rails; 2,937 bundles fish plates; 25 bundles copper sheets; 319 bundles galvanised sheets; 78 casks, 1 box, 40 bags, 488 sk cases tiles; 25 bales, 1 case printing paper; 7 cases cotton handkerchiefs; 2 cases stones; 16 barrels alizarine paste; 40 d/s powder cans soda; 3 cases cotton nets; 60 d/s cans soda, 2 cases tinware; 75 cases biscuits; 150 boxes tin plates; 16 cts. 1 khd earthenware; 6 bales artificial silk waste; 70 cases cigarettes; 2 bales cotton and nohair goods; 12 cases art silk figures; 15 sk cases Abest's cement sheets; 140 bags broken tiles; 25 cases custard powder; 2,000 bundles soap; 17 cases paper; 50 bales writing paper; 5 cases synthetic essences perfumery; 50 boxes, 12 cases glass; 10 d/bags soda ash; 8 bales wrappin gpaper; 32 d/s magnesium chloride 28 d/s solid magnesium chloride; 50 d/s, 200 kes red lead; 50 I. dms. lead; 69 packages pulleys; 50 bales old newspaper; 10 cases lead soil pipes.

S S Oolabaria from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.:—93,111 bags rice; 100 bundles tobacco; 1,305 bags white beans; 489 bars pig lead; 380 pieces ivory; 805 bundles candles.

S S Aunghan from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co.:—1,414,973 I. galls., 6,333 cases kerosine oil; 30 brics block tin; 2,000 cases candles; 68 pieces lead slabs; 50 casks mineral grease; 100 cases empty tins; 1,246 casks lubricating oil.

Urgent to Shipchandlers and Railway Contractors.

For immediate sale to Highest Bidders.

Boiler Tubes: 2½", 3", and 4" outside dia.
Galvanized Tubes: ½", ¾", 1", 1¼", 1½", & 2".
English Mild Steel Shaftings, Brand New: 2", 2¼", 2½"; 2¾", & 3" of 22' length each.
Flexible Galvanized Wire Rope 6 × 19 Combination of Guaranteed British Breaking Strength from ¾" to 3" cir.
Manilla Rores from 1" to 8" cir.
Moder Pattern English Life Belts passed by the Board of Trade.
Water-proof Canvas Paulins, of any colour, of guaranteed Government test and specification.

Apply immediately with your highest offers to

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72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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AND
14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.
Telegram: "CHEMICOLOR" Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL THEORIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The class of teachers working with full conviction and sense of responsibilities in the field of education is now a rare phenomenon among Indian people, and what is more painful, young graduates also, joining the educational service, are more calculators: They become teachers because that line is the most convenient to them; short hours, many holidays, less troubles and no amount of responsibility. These are some of the allurements that attract to-day men to the educational service. This reflection becomes more painful when we begin to ponder seriously over the responsibilities that a school master carries on his shoulder and what an amount of mischief may be done by such calculators.

It is a truism, too often repeated, but scarcely understood that a teacher is a gardener. A gardener has to nourish the tender plants, remove all difficulties in their prosperous growth, and help nature in her progress of development. Exactly similar is the duty of a teacher towards "the young plants committed to his care." If the gardener is ignorant of his duty or negligent towards its fulfilment, or incapable of executing it satisfactorily, imagine what a pantomime of chaos would be created where a serene kingdom of beauty ought to shine with the heavenly splendour; how he would scatter the seeds o world's old generation instead of contributing to its healthy development.

What an awful reflection. But this is what actually happens I wonder how many of us have a mind to read the chapter of tragedy of education that is being every day written under our wakeful eyes? Yet, for a fact, we, the teachers of the young souls, the guardians of the blooming hopes of the country, the trustees of the nation's wealth, we are those very persons who grind, of course unknowingly, the wheels of their destruction.

This is scarcely an exaggeration. The people are apathetic as regards the education of their boys that it needs the voice of a prophet to bring a revelation to their minds. The parents allow themselves the satisfaction of having provided for the education of the boys; they think it is none of their business to see their boys are not ruined by education imparted in an improper way, the teachers think that they owe nothing more to the boys and the nation if they can enable their boys to "get success in the examination." There is nothing wrong in the system; as the writer of the articles has pointed out, whatever the subject, a teacher can handle it fruitfully. Things excellent in themselves may be deprived of their good fruit and turned into machines of mischief when handled by men ignorant of the ideals or incapable of achieving them. What India wants to-day is a number of selfless and gifted teachers. Let the calculators and insincere hirelings make room for better men.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHISE.

Gokhale Education Society,
July, 27.

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BOMBAY.

C. B. 168.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, Acting President, the Bombay Humanitarian League, has sent a telegram to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a copy of the same to his Yuvraj, yesterday, which we publish below:

"On behalf of the General Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, I beg to congratulate your Highness, Yuvaraj son's birth and pray your Highness' sense of mercy for wholesale prohibition of religious animal sacrifices in Dewangere District in a happy commemoration of your Yuvaraj son's death."

Tele. Add. "THOUGHTS." 'Phone 2628.

DR. ADAM'S

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BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC PILLS.
(SPECIFIC FOR) NEURASTHENIA

The powers of this medicine are so remarkable that the symptoms generally disappear after the first few doses, and a course of "Tonic Pills" will be found equally effectual in all causes of

NERVOUS DEBILITY and BREAKDOWN, NEURASTHENIA, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, WEAKNESS, PROSTRATIC & "RUNDOWN CONDITION"

They invigorate and give to the whole body a feeling of good health and buoyancy, and are really well worth your recommendation.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

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PURE HERB EXTRACT

Prompt attention for V. P. Orders.

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AGUE SPECIFIC
SURE AND SPEEDY RADICAL CURE for
Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent
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M. T. MADON & CO. (CORNER SHOP.)
CRAWFORD MARKET, 24-26 Abdul Rahiman Street, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

New York, July 29th.

Fiuture at New York Oct	33.75
" " Jan.	33.80

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WELTEVREDEN, July 30.

JAVA SUGAR CROP.—HARVEST 1920.

Yesterday's Sales.

The trust sold 82,350 piculs muscavados at 30½ guilders per picul—and 82,940 piculs superior at 32 guilders per picul. The total sales of this crop now to date is 2,604,030 piculs.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

August 1.

The tone of the local market during the past week has been decidedly easier and prices have given away. On Friday last, Fully Good Broach, July/August closed at Rs. 635. On Saturday, the fluctuations were from Rs. 634 to Rs. 624, and on Monday, from Rs. 625½ to Rs. 612. The highest on Tuesday was Rs. 623, and the lowest Rs. 611 while on Wednesday, the highest was Rs. 614 and the lowest Rs. 601. Yesterday's changes were from Rs. 601 to Rs. 594, the market closing at Rs. 599. To-day, the Marwari Bazaar opened at Rs. 589 and quickly declined to Rs. 580. At 2 p.m., the rate was Rs. 582, and closing quotations will be found below.

The downward tendency of the market has been due rather to a bearish feeling locally than to any material decline in the Home Markets. From the highest point lately in New York, viz., 35.70 for October, the rate there had droped 104 pts. upto Monday's close, while Broach July/August had given way upto yesterday about Rs. 70 from the late highest point. A large portion of the Broach July-August interest has been settled, and the market is now tired of old crop business. It is a pity that the July/August Broach contract was ever brought into existence, or if it was really necessary, that New Crop business was not commenced as formerly, in April or May, and run side by side with the July/August old crop contract. It is also to be regretted that the New Crop Broach Hedge contract was altered at the last minute to include Southerns, etc., as, however desirable it may be to widen the tenders against this contract, the trade requires ample time to adapt itself to so great a change. As it is, the proposed change has created a feeling of uncertainty and uneasiness, and New Crop business, which it was intended to open on the 26th ultimo, has been postponed by the bazaar. Meetings have been held, but so far the question of opening New Crop remains unsettled. It is to be heped that a settlement will soon be arrived at. The market is missing business, as most people are anxious to commence trading in New Crops.

Business during the week has been slack. Broach July/August did not move freely of late, and in Bengals and Oomras for September, little has been done. Southerns have been neglected.

For ready cotton, the demand has fallen off, and prices are lower all round. We understand that ten or eleven steamers will load for Japan in August (his month), and that five or six will be loading for Continental ports.

Crop reports are satisfactory. The rainfall has been general and beneficial, and heavy falls are advised in Lahore and Multan, as also in parts of Kathiawar. Everywhere the plants are said to be healthy and flourishing. A break would now do good.

The New York closing cable of Tuesday, received this morning, reports a further decline of 88 points in the October position the quotation now being 33.78.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	August	582
Fully Good Bengal	September	463
Fine Oomras	September	550
Good Southerns	August	547
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct	550

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 1ST AUGUST 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	August	588
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	462
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	550
Good M.G Southerns	August	541

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal		477	462	444	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		472	457	439	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3	566	548	528		"
Central Provinces	551	563	541		"
M.G. Broach		595	580	578	"
M.G. Southerns			551	551	551
Sawgined Dharwar		595	580	578	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	For week ending July 31st 1919.	Total to date since September 1st. 1918	1917
		1918/19	1917/18
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandesh	1,710	191,545	173,061
Central India	4,024	159,287	68,703
Barsee and Nugger	1,787	101,529	66,590
Hyderabad Gaorani	1,291	85,133	28,025
Berar	5,943	433,021	249,974
Central Provinces	2,856	213,979	51,600
Total Oomras	17,612	1,195,094	637,893
Dhollera	3,878	65,095	354,276
Broach	529	198,446	213,836
Compta and Dharwar	4,323	134,753	196,373
Westerns-Northerns	7,589	116,763	162,467
Bengals N.W.Provinces	104	88,887	136,954
Bengals Rajputana	4,034	46,454	46,095
Sind-Punjab	7,394	454,028	289,526
Cocanada	294	11,978	25,967
Persian	Nil	2,417	945
Tinnevelly&Cambodia	558	59,456	70,363
American	Nil	1,265	2
Egyptian	Nil	121	Nil
Other sorts	Nil	12,378	22,404
Total	46,215	2,379,833	2,159,181

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150	at Rs.	10	14	0 per case
White Rose	150	"	10	14	0 "
Chester	75	Abel "	10	10	0 "
Devoe's	75	" "	10	10	0 "
Monkey	125	" "	10	6	0 "
Tiger	125	" "	10	6	0 "
White Camatie tins	125	" "	8	2	0 2 tins.
Elephant tins	125	" "	8	2	0 "
Elephant Bulk	125	" "	6	6	0 8 gallons

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1st:

	Rate. Rs as p.
Davids No. 10	1 2 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 1 4
Carimbhoy No. 12½	1 2 0
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 1st

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1 7 31/32
Bank Demand	1 8 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 8 3/8
Fcs. Demand	25.93
American Dollars	276
Hongkong	206½
Shanghai	326½
Japan	136
Singapore	136½

Market Quiet.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—		
Ralli's Fari No. 2,000	39×37½/8	17 8 0
" " " 100,000	45×37½/8	" "
" " " 33,000	45×37½/8	17 8 0
Fleming's No. 1905	45×36	" "
Bates' No. 12838	41×37½/8	" "
Dewhurst's Rupee No.5 B. B. B.	39×38½ 38×38½	22 8 0 25 8 0
Grey Jaconets—		
Ralli's No. 18	45×22	10 8 0
" No 138	40×22	8 8 0
Grey Drills—		
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×46	31 12 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	18 0 0
White Shirtings—		
Liepmans' No. 1500	32×42	30 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	36×40	30 0 0
H.B.T.C. 32,000	36×40	
White Nainsooks—		
Ralli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	5 8 0
" No. 1900	27×18	4 12 0
" No. 39620T.B.	38×22	8 0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18	5 12 0
" No. 50000	34×18	8 12 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	" "
Ritchie's 3500/4510 5520	28×18	5 4 0
White Mulls—		
Ralli's No. 6	41×19	10 0 0
" " 60	46×19	11 0 0
" " 600	51×19	13 0 0
" " 4000	56×19	14 0 0
" " 88	52×20	10 8 0
" " 818	39×30	10 14 0
Ritchie's No. 975	50×18	10 8 0
" " 615	50×18	9 8 0
" " 66999	46×18	7 2 0
" " 1220	27×18	" "
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18	4 8 0
Graham's No. 420	36×18	7 8 0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Grey Shirtings—		
No. 55000	44×38	19 0 0
No. 100	" "	22 0 0
No. 200	" "	21 8 0
No. 2005	" "	" "
No. 220	" "	19 4 0
No. 2300	" "	" "
No. 7200	" "	20 4 0
No. 3808	" "	25 0 0
No. 4100	" "	24 0 0
No. 5100	" "	24 8 0
No. 3000	33×38	" "
No. 666	" "	18 8 0
No. 181	32×38	" "
No. 191	36×38	" "
Grey Sheetings—		
9 Dragons	36×36	17 4 0
"O" Quality	36×36	17 8 0
"Sooth Dev"	36×36	" "
Grey Drills—		
Elephant	30×44	27 8 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	5 per cent	April. 5	1917
France	5 per cent	Aug. 29	1914
Germany	5 per cent	Dec. 22	1914
Russia	6 per cent	July 28	1914
Italy	5 per cent	Nov. 11	1917
Netherlands	4½ per cent	July 1	1915
Belgium	5 per cent	Aug. 20	1914
Austria-Hungary	5 per cent	April 10	1915
Sweeden	6½ per cent	Jan. 21	1813
Spain	4½ per cent	Oct. 28	1914
India Bombay	6 per cent	June 12	1919
India Bengal	5 per cent	June 5	1919
India Madras	6 per cent	June 9	1919

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 31-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

T.T. on London, 1/7 31/32.
D.D. on London, 1/8 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd./a, 1/8 3/8.
D.D. on France, 263.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 276.
T.T. on Japan, Rs. 132.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 127.
D.D. on Hongkong, Rs. 209/8.
D.D. on Shanghai, Rs. 325/-
D.D. on Singapore, Rs. 136/8.
D.D. on New York, Rs. 274/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 96.
3½ per cent. Paper, 68.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 84.
4½ per cent. Port Trus tlong dated, 89.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 82.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The robust and animated conditions that dominated the market for Mill shares during the foregoing period have this week been accentuated and transactions on an almost colossal scale recorded in a variety of Cotton Mill shares, resulting in tremendous advances on the values obtaining last week. The buoyancy has bordered on excitement and this is evidently due more to large speculative purchases on the part of certain operators who have chosen to enter the market at the present juncture than to any genuine demand from investors. The excitement has now been carried practically to a fever heat and bears have been vastly hit. The budlee rates have, in many instances, been against sellers, thus testifying to the oversold position of the market.

Among Mill shares, Kohinoors, Bombay Uniteds and Madhowjis have practically focussed attention, and large blocks have daily changed hands. On the report—which subsequently found confirmation—that the Directors had resolved on Rs. 200/ as the half-yearly dividend, a brisk enquiry for Kohinoors ensued, and from Rs. 1,800/ the price was carried rapidly up to Rs. 2,140/ on Wednesday. In view of this ad-interim dividend, these shares are still well thought of, especially in European circle, and investors are not tempted to part with their securities even at the present high rate. Next to Kohinoors, Bombay Uniteds have proved the centre of attraction. These shares have, during the week, witnessed a raise of no less than Rs. 250/ which is as rapid as it is unexpected, and which is ascribed to the Bull campaign against certain Bears who are said to be heavily oversold. There is evidently no other incident to justify such an undue inflation in price. Madhowjis have been in the same category as Bombay Uniteds and chronicle a further rise of nearly Rs. 200/ on the week. Davids, Fazulbhoys, Swans and Finlays have also been in active request with a fair rise in values.

The Market for Mill shares has systematically been on the upward track for the last five weeks. The rise especially during the last few days has been extraordinary and beyond the expectation of the most sanguine optimist. We think the time has matured for us to pause and ponder. The "Teji" we have been preaching successively for weeks past has eventuated with even greater vigour than we anticipated. Encouraging conditions prevalent in the Yarn and cloth markets, bumper and well-distributed rains throughout the length and breadth of the Peninsula, superabundance of money—all these bright factors have now been fully discounted by the tremendous rise established in the value of most of the mill shares. It would now appear that we are at the turning of the tide. Although the manoeuvres of the Bills who have neces recently entered the market may succeed in carrying values still higher, we believe we are consulting the best interest of the shrewd investors in advising them to unload at least a substantial part of their holdings at the present stage. All aspects considered, we think a reaction is quite on the cards, although we don't look forward to anything in the nature of big slump. Those who secure profits and clear out will have opportunities enough to reenter the market.

The excitement prevailing in Mill shares has eclipsed interest in the sundry and industrial section of securities which have continued in much the same dull state as previously reported; the only attracion being Tata Iron and Steel shares which have been a very erratic market; Deferreds having fluctuated between 1,230 and 1,130. Bank shares continue silently to advance. Bank of India have been done at Rs. 175/ and Bombay Banks at 2,300. Business in Tata Bank is still disallowed on the Bombay Exchange but the Calcutta Bazaar reports buyers at Rs. 57/ premium. Among cements, Katnis and Bundis continue neglected but Indian Cements have again been a firm and active market transactions having taken place at as high a rate as Rs. 880/.

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The Cloth Market has been firm and steady, but the demand for consumption has been absent in spite of the monsoon being favourable all over India. This is partly due to the fact that these rumours have been afloat in the up-country districts that owing to the declaration of Peace, values have declined here. With buyers the wish is father to the thought that prices should decline, but as the tendency seems to be upwards and against them, they are hesitating to decide what course to adopt. In the meantime as the Manchester Market is very firm and as the monsoon is so far favourable, merchants have transacted business amongst themselves in the bazaar on small lines, in anticipation of securing profits when the demand would set in. Several parcels of various sorts have thus changed hands at rates profitable to the sellers. Good retail demand is expected after the 'Cocoanut' holiday which falls on the 11th instant. There has been a fair enquiry for some particular qualities of White Goods suitable for Karachi and Multani buyers have purchased fair lines of Nainsooks for that market. The high values ruling for narrow width Nainsooks have induced sellers to enhance the rates for wider width qualities, which had attracted the attention of buyers.

The Manchester Market has been in a very strong position and heavy advances have been quoted on recent purchase prices. Fresh business has been difficult to negotiate. Those who have booked business recently at high prices seem to be satisfied with their purchases, as orders cannot be repeated even at increased rates. But it is left to be seen whether these purchases turn out profitable later on, as everything will depend on the state of the market here at the time the goods will arrive.

Several disputes between merchants are still pending in the courts and the dealers would be well advised to settle the cases amicably in the interests of all parties concerned. It will not be out of place here to mention the severe strictures passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Marten on the piece-goods dealers in Bombay. In the course of the judgment in the case of Hargovind Jaychand and another vs. Hirji Bhugwandas and Co., his Lordship made a sweeping remark that the piece-goods market seemed to produce a most extraordinary quantity of perjury in the Court and appeared to outstrip any English horse dealer by way of contradictory evidence, and added that the Court seemed to be full day after day of various forms of dishonest claims or defences, as could be seen from the numerous plaints and written statements filed since the slump in the market about the time of the Armistice last year, in which a large amount of absolutely false statements had been made. The merchants have to thank themselves for this bad certificate given to them, as in trade it is always advisable to settle matters amicably, or to refer the disputes to Arbitration, which would save lot of good money, as well as time, trouble and anxiety.

GREYS.

Manchester Grey goods have not shown any change and values have remained firm and steady. Stocks of various sorts are light, but the demand has not been important. The rise in values of American and Japanese Grey Drills has been well maintained owing to better inquiry. Grey Jaconets have improved by two annas per piece. Grey Dhooties have been dull and quiet and dealers are heavy losers. The competition of local mill Dhooties has been keen and as there are heavy stocks, no improvement can be expected at the moment.

Japanese Grey Sheetings have been in better request and values have improved. Shirtings have remained steady all round.

In local mill cloths speculative transactions have been going on in the bazaar and values have remained firm.

WHITES.

In White goods the tendency has been upwards, but the absence of bona-fide demand has checked the rise in prices. 36 inches by 40 yards Red End Mulls have advanced further by two annas per piece. Green End Mulls have been scarce and fetch good values. 40 inches by 18 yards standard Mulls are light in stock and the demand is better. White Jaconets worth Rs. 22 to Rs. 23 in 36 inches by 20 yards are selling well. Narrow width Nainsooks of the value of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per piece have been in better request and stocks are scarce. Superior Nainsooks of Karachi in 46 inches by 18 yards costing Rs. 7-8-0 per piece have been in demand and some parcels have changed hands. There has also been fair enquiry from Karachi for White Nainsooks Nos. 7303, 2661 and 5252 at Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-4-0 per piece.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

We have to report a quiet market during the week with small demand and easier advices from all quarters and prices both for ready and forward have been reduced by Re. per cwt. all round. Since yesterday the reports from Java are better and speculators came out buyers and the tone of the market is steadier with improving tendency. The s. s. Rajput and Rualdar are expected this week with 1,10,000 bags from Java and there being few buyers for ready Sugar we do not expect much advance. The Calcutta and Karachi markets are also reported better after a big fall in prices. The Java market is reported steady and sellers for October/December at 55s., if Bombay with small business doing. It is reported that about 100,000 tons of White Javas for 1920 crop has been sold to Japanese at 31 gilders. There is no news from Mauritius.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 32 equal to 49s. 6d, F. B. Harbour, stocks 25,000 bags.

Brown Rs. 28 equal to 44s. F. B. Harbour, stocks 6,000 bags.

Soft Rs. 3-8 equal to 50s. F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 31, stocks 15,000 bags.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 1st.

			Total up-to-date
Loan	Rs.	6,555-0	Rs. 24,000-0
Cash Contributions	"	5,199-4	" 1,97,700-0
Total	"	11,754-4	" 18,21,000-0

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

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Glassware, Platedware, Enamalware, Crockery, Cutlery. etc., etc.
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MONEY & TIME
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TROPICAL CLASS
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Specially made to suit Indian climate
Made in Japan by Fujikara Insulated Wire and Cable Co.
GIVES ALROUND SATISFACTION.
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Largest Stockists of Electrical Good
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Best Indian-made Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes for a Short period only.
Rustomkhan & Co.
PRAG MAHAL, DHOBI TALAO,
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ZARZINA
COMPOUND IODISED SARSAPARILLA AND GOLD
THE SAFEST REMEDY FOR SKIN DISEASES, ERRUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM AND GOUT
ACTS LIKE A MIRACLE IN ERADICATING MERCURIAL POISON AND REMOVING ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES, BUILDS UP NEW HEALTH, VIGOUR AND INFUSES FRESH BLOOD IN THE SYSTEM.
INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS
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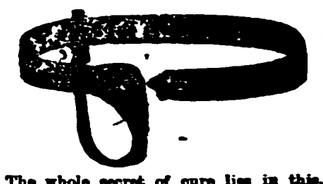
RANDOM THOUGHT ON CHAPMAN'S TRUSSES.



The whole secret of cure lies in this, that the protruding Sac shall be pushed back and up-lifted to its proper position by gentle and soft pressure from without thus allowing the torn membrane to join and heal up. Nature quickly accomplishes the latter parts of the work when the means of achieving the first are provided! and when the ruptured membrane is made whole in this way, it is as strong and sound as ever. The selection of the right truss is therefore of supreme importance in such cases.
GEO. CHAPMAN & CO.,
Truss Makers.
5, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

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Watches, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, etc.
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BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 9 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 8 a.m..

SUNDAY, August 3.

Meeting of Gurjar Sabha at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), in Arya Samaj Hall, Kandavadi re: the late Mr. Amritlal Sunderji Padhiar.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7 0

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

BREACHES ON B. B. AND C. I. LINE.

Due to the breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur owing to heavy rain the Up and Down Northern Expresses between Bombay and Peshawar are diverted vis Bayana and Agra Cantonment as a temporary measure until the line is repaired when the normal timings will be reverted to. The Down Northern Express arrives Delhi at 23-27 instead of at 21-45 and the Up Northern Express arrives Bombay (Colaba) at 13-25 instead of at 12 noon.

DEPARTURE TO ENGLAND.

Dr. S. V. H. Navalkar, L. M. & S., left Bombay for England as a medical officer in-charge of the mail steamer s.s. Teasta on the 26th July, 1919.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Cholera registered 3 attacks and 2 deaths, and small-pox 4 attacks in Bombay on Thursday. The total number of deaths from all causes in Bombay on Thursday was 171 as compared to 81 on the corresponding day of last year and 96 in 1917.

EXPLANATION.

We regret that owing to extreme pressure on our space and time we have been compelled to hold over for our Sunday's issue some matter including the address of Sirdar Ali Ahmad Khan in reply to Sir Hamilton Grant's opening speech at the opening of the Afghan Peace Conference.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Medals were distributed among the Volunteers who worked during the Special Sessions of the All India National Congress, last evening at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, at the hands of Mr. Syed Hasan Imam. There was a very large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators including Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Mr. Nene, Mr. and Mrs. Kamdar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. R. G. Munsif, Mr. and Mrs. Banker, Mr. Bhimji Jairaj, Dr. Sathaye, Mr. Vibhakar, Mr. L. G. Khare, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Tairsee and other prominent Home Rulers.

GOLD MEDALS TO TWO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Munshi, Captain of the Indian National Volunteer Corps and Mr. Bhimji Jairaj, Captain the Home Rule League Volunteer Corps, were the recipients of a gold medal each, affixed to their uniform, by Mr. Imam amid cheers and shouts of "Vande Mataram."

Several others received a metal medal each.

The distribution, which was done in a hurry owing to the pressure of time, being over a public meeting was organised at the same Hall under the presidency of Mr. Jayaker, to give a hearty send-off to Messrs. Imam and B. C. Pal who are to sail for England by the next mail, and to wish them *bon-voyage*.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The storm at the head of the Bay has crossed the coast near Balasore and is moving very slowly in north-westerly direction. It is not yet giving very heavy rain.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India east, west coast of the Peninsula, and North Madras coast and local in United Provinces, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Assam, southwest Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are: Mergui, Tavoy Kyaupku one and half inches, Diamond Island, Toungoo two, Akyab four, Yamethin a half, Minbu, Monywa, Bhamo one, Cox's Bazar, Barisal two, Darjeeling one and half, Balasore, three, Chaibassa, Daltonganj one and half, Bahraich, Meerut one, Roorkee two, Ambala one, Ludhiana, Sialkot one and half Lahore a half, Rawalpindi four, Murree six, Gulmarg, Harnai a quarter, Deesa, Dwarka a half, Sutna, Saugor one, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Ratnagiri one and half, Karwar two, Cochin one and a half, Belgaum a half, Hyderabad, Deccan one, Mercara two, Gopalpur four.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the Central Provinces and Central India.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

STATE NOT TO ADVANCE EITHER INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

In the Commons to-day, replying to the labour speech in which reference was made to the question of the use of troops for strike-breaking Mr. Churchill after pointing out that there was no strike-breaking anywhere said he would think it odious that forces of the State should be used to interfere in a dispute between capital and labour in order to advance the interest of employers or any particular group of workmen. The whole idea of a free country was that they should have the right to fight it out within reasonable limits. Never must the forces of the state be employed in questions where private interest was the motive power, but the position which the Government were taking up had been accepted namely, that where state as a whole was challenged and where the life and welfare of the community as a whole were endangered then obviously the state must use all resources at its disposal to fight without flinching to the bitter end.

MILL-STORES AND CHEMICALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, August 1.

The recent activity, specally in the prices of Healds and Pickers has continued. Several big merchants are quoting nearly Rs. 2 per 800 eyes, write a very few weak holders part with their goods at Rs. 1-8-0 per 800 eyes. Red eyes are quoed somewhat higher than Yellow eyes healds. No fresh consignments have come from home, nor are very shortly expected. Thus the amination in the demand continues and is expected to continue still, till the coal crisis in England subsides, and fresh lots are turned out by the manufacturing companies. Reeds vary highly in prices, as the quotations among merchants are between 3½ annas to 6 annas 32 and 40 counts having specially greater demand.

The other sundries, such as Rollercloth, Roller-skins, Picking Bands, Beltings, etc., are almost dull as usual. Roller-cloth Kenyon is quoted at nearly Rs. 5 per yard (16 oz). While several merchants have actually parted with their goods at lower prices still. There is however general anxiety on the part of the merchants to get rid of their stocks.

Among wooden Sundries, Japanese shuttles, Bobbins have Quite Ordinary demand while English of Wilson, Kirk, etc., have very good demand. 13½in. Jap. Shuttles nearly Rs. 12 to 14. Bobbins (Slubbings) are between Rs. 75 and 80 per gross. The Quotations during th week are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 1-14-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-3-6 to Rs. 0-6-0.
Lime Pickers No. 4, Rs. 60/ to 65/ per
Hair Picking Bands, Rs. 2-14-0 per lb.
Sizing-flannels. Rs. 3/ to 4/ per yd.
Roller-cloth Kenyon, Rs. 4/ to 5/ per yd.
Eng. Shuttles 13½in. Rs. 30—35 per doz.
Eng. Shuttles 14in., Rs. 40/ per doz.
Eng. Shuttles 14½in., Rs. 60—65 per doz.
Jap. Shuttles 13½in., Rs. 7—9 per doz.
Jap. Shuttles 14in., Rs. 12—14 per doz.
Jap. Shuttles 14½in. (Weft). Rs. 20/ per doz.
Jap. Shuttles 14½in. (Conical) Rs. 30/ to 35/ per doz.
Jap. Slubbings, Rs. 75—80 per gross.
to 12/.
Ring-Rabeth 5in. Fma. and Varn.) Rs. 7/
Jap. Rowings 5in., Rs. 10/ to 12/ per gross

CHEMICALS.

BOMBAY, August 2.

Among chemicals for sizing purposes, Farma has a very good demand, and the prices have been suddenly carried up. Last week various lots changed hands at Rs. 23/ to 24/ for K. Quality, while the prices this week have advanced to Rs. 26/ and upwards. Inferior Qualities are quoted at lower rates, but the buyers art for genuine K. Quality. Sago has been ruling still high, though the tension is now relieved to some extent by recent arrivals. Quotations for Sago are Rs. 20/ and upwards for genuine Pink Quality. Other starches are practically dull, owing to no great demand. Dextrine Jap. is quoted at Rs. 30/ to Rs. 32/ while American is somewhat higher by Rs. 3/ or 4/ per cwt.

Eng. Bleaching has fallen owing to recent arrivals. Last week the quotations were nearly Rs. 25/ to Rs. 27/ per cwt. But this week good lots have changed hands at Rs. 21/ to Rs. 23/ per cwt.

Fresh consignments of Caustic Soda have very recently arrived, and the quotations have remained almost without any apparent fluctuations. Zinc Chloride, and Sodium Sulphede are still with the same dullness, though good lots changed hands.

For the future outlook in the chemicals markets, there will be very keen competition as English, American and Japanese manufacturers are waiting for getting a hold over Indian markets. Indian manufacturers got very little encouragement both by the local mills and merchants., Efforts are being made in several quarters chemicals such as, sizing tallow, glamber salt, wishing soda, Turkey red oil, soft soap, boiler composition and such other finishing chemicals are prepared, which ought to receive encouragement at the hands of mills.

The quotations during the week are as follows:—

Fariha K., Rs. 26/ per cwt.
Sago Pink., Rs. 20/ to 22/ per cwt.
Wheat Starch, Rs./30 per cwt.
Dextrine Jap., Rs. 30/ per cwt.
Dextrine Ame. Rs. 35/ per cwt.
Maize starch. Rs. 34/38 per cwt.
Eng. Bleaching Powder, Rs. 22/23 per cwt.
Eng. Caustic Soda 98 per cent., Rs. 22/27 per cwt.
Sulphuric Acid, Rs. 13/ per jar.
Nitric Acid, Rs. 21—22 per jar.
Muriatic Acid. Rs. 15—17 per jar.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 7—9 per jar.
Eng. Zinc Chloride, Rs. 25/ per jar.
Ame. Zinc Chloride, Rs. 18/ per jar.
Turkey red oil 50 per cent. Rs. 33/ per jar.
Spindle oil. Rs. 2-10-0 per gallon.
Cylinder oil, Rs. 3-8-0 per gallon.
Loom oil, Rs. 2-14-0 per gallon.
Shafting oil Rs. 2-12-0 per gallon.
Glauber salt, Rs. 5/4/10 per cwt.
Washing Soda, Rs. 8/ per cwt.
Soft-soap, Rs. 20/ per cwt.
Mutton tallow 100 per cent. Rs. 50/ per cwt.
Soda Ash, Rs. 127/ per ton.

CHINESE SETTLEMENT.

JAPAN NOT TO MAKE STATEMENT OF POLICY.

TILL SHANTUNG COMES IN POSSESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Japanese peace delegation does not contemplate making a public oral agreement on the Chinese settlement. The Japanese Government cannot make known the policy until the German treaty is ratified and Shantung comes into the possession of Japan.

SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

PROPOSAL FOR FORMATION OF NEW GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

BERLIN.—A telegram from Vienna says the Hungarian Commissary called on the Entent representative, Colonel Cunningham, to-day and suggested that negatiations be begun for the peaceful resignation of the Soviet Government and the formation of a new government in Hungary. The proposal was forwarded to Paris.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN COAL OWNERS AND MEN'S LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

Yorkshire Coal-owners have invited the men's leaders to a Conference at Leeds to-day, thus considerably alleviating the situation.

LORD JELLICOE'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

The following is the revised itinerary of Admiral Jellicoe's visit to the Dominions on board the New Zealand. Admiral Jellicoe will arrive at New Zealand on August 18th, leave on October 1st. Arrive and leave Raratonga (Cooks Island) October 6th. Arrive Suva (Fiji Island), October 10th. Leave October 15th. Arrive Levuka (Fiji Island) October 15th. Leave October 16th. Arrive Samoa October 18th. Leave October 20th. Arrive and Leace Christmas Island on October 24th. Arrive and leave Farring Island October 25th. Arrive Honolulu October 28th. Leave 5th November. Arrive Esquemalt November 12th. Admiral Jellicoe leaves Canada about December 27th. If his work is completed he will, proceed to United States and will re-embark on board the New Zealand at San Francisco early in January. Thence to Panama through canal to Colon thence to Trinidad, where he will stay four days, Pernambuco Rio de Janeiro where he will stay five days and Tristan da Cunha arriving in South Africa about the third week in February.

GERMAN SHIPS SALVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

In the Commons Mr. Long stated that one German battleship Baden, three lightcruisers, Emden, Frankfurt and Uurnberg and fifteen destroyers had been salved at Scapa Flow. Three other destroyers were being salved. No further steps were being taken at present with regard to the remainder of the ships. It was not proposed to hold a Court of Inquiry.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The need of technical education is admitted on all sides. But it is a pity we have not a sufficient number of institutions to impart this instruction. Bombay, Surat, Baroda and Ahmedabad have one each. Of all these the only well attended and well conducted the Victoria Jubilee Institute of Bombay Somehow or other the other institutions ar not thriving as they ought to and Bombay School can naturally have a limited accommodation. Boys trying to get admission ther have to complete with students who have bee plucked in the Intermedite Arts or even the B. A. Examination.

Will those concerned in this instruction or interested in the industrial welfare of the country try to find out the real reasons why the mofussil schools are not patronised as they ought to be? It is high time we had a large number of such schools scattered over all parts of the country so that even poor students who have not the means to prosecute their studies in Bombay might have a fair chance of getting this very important education.

The chief object of this letter is to appeal to the Rulers of Kathiawar—rulers who are intelligent enough to know the ways of improving their subjects. They should start such in each state. If this is not possible a central school may be started at Rajkot or Wadhwan and maintained by the several states. This has been suggested by applications from boys of Kathiawar for help to go to Bombay to learn Technical work. It is not enough if the chiefs give a few scholarships for such purpose for they cannot reach all who wish to get the instruction. The great want can only be supplied if there are a fairly good number of schools fully equipped in Kathiawar itself.—Yours, etc.,

N.

FROM LETTERS TO EDITOR

"WELL-WISHER OF THE PUBLIC" complains that a good deal of inconvenience is being caused to passengers by the blocking up of the road owing to the shunting of goods trains, during the busy hours of 9-15—10-15 a.m. at the Dadar Station on the G. I. P. Ry. line.

MR. D. B. PANDYA states that Mr. V. A. Gaekwad, Police Naib Suba of Navsari District, has got a sovereign remedy for Hydrophobia, which he is prepared to supply to the members of the public.

"A RURAL" complains of terrorism by "budmashes" in Vile Parle village and states that the protection given to the villagers by the local police is quite inadequate.

INDIAN ARMY IN INDIA.

"TIMES" SUGGESTION BY MR. MONTAGU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

The "Times" leader suggests that before enquiring into the future administration of the army in India, Mr. Montagu should give attention to the breakdown on the frontier and the grievances of Territorials in the East. The "Times" says that information from various quarters suggests that there has been on the frontier a limited repetition of the scandals of the first phase of the Mesopotamian advance. The leader draws special attention to the partial breakdown of medical arrangements, cholera epidemic and complaints with regard to rations and equipment of forces. With regard to Government of India's plea of transport difficulties and unexpectedness of the campaign, the "Times" says the time was when advanced divisions in North-West India were always practically on a war footing and the Viceroy's and administrations of the old pattern would never have dared plead that any frontier campaign was not expected. The "Times" is struck by testimony that as in Mesopotamia a species of intimidation has been practised in order to prevent the truth becoming known. It says the one gleam of consolation is that the hardships of troops have not extended to the Simla front.

With regard to the Esher Committee the "Times" trusts that there will be no revival of the old intrigues with the object of placing the army in India under the War Office or a renewal of attempt to replace the Commander-in-Chief in India by an Army Council. The key to reform lies in the dictum of the Mesopotamia. Commission with regard to the over-centralisation and duality. It is abundantly clear that the immense variety of duties which Lord Kitchener concentrated in his own hands must be pruned. The "Times" expresses the opinion that the most pressing military question in India is the position and pay of British Officers in the Indian Army which is apparently not included in the terms of reference. If Mr. Montagu continues to pay no heed to this very urgent question the number of British Indian Army Officers will gradually decline to vanishing point because they are denied a living wage.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO ENGLAND.

SEND-OFF MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule Leagues a public meeting was held yesterday in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, to give a send-off to Messrs. Syed Hasan Imam, Bepin Chandra Pal and A. Rangaswami Iyengar. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. A full report of the proceedings will appear in our Sunday's issue.

BANDRA MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read in your valuable journal an article from your correspondent on the Bandra Municipal muddle and you will be surprised to find that there is also a case exists in the Resident Magistrate's Court at Bandra.

Yesterday I was present in the said court and a Telengoo boy of about 14 years of age, a minor, was being tried on the charge of theft under Section 380 I.P.C., and was sentenced by the Magistrate to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Now, Sir, would it have been not better or more humane if the boy who, if I am not forgetting, was a first offender, had been sent by the Magistrate to the Reformatory Schools in the face of the remarks lately made by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to use Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code, as far as possible in such cases?—Yours, etc.

M. A. LADUCK.

484, D'Monte Street,
Bandra, July 30.

GOVT. OF INDIA DESPATCHES.

THREE MORE TO BE PUBLISHED ON AUG. 7.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The following communique is issued:—Three further despatches from the Government of India to the Secretary of State on Indian Constitutional Reforms will be published on Thursday, 7th August.

PRESS ACT AND STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some students (we 4 or 5) are starting a monthly for Indian College-Students purely of an "Educational, Literary, Social and moral nature," the special feature being that it is to be solely managed by students.

I declared before the Presidency Magistrate on June 3rd as the publisher of the magazine and yesterday—on July 31st I was given permission to publish the magazine after paying a security of Rs. 500. I tried to put our case before the Magistrate, but he did not even attend to it and only remarked "I don't want to argue."

This i the distressing effect of the gentle Press Act. Even the educational magazine of students is not allowed to be published without security.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.
Editor,
"Young Collegiate."

August 1.

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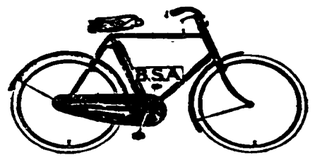

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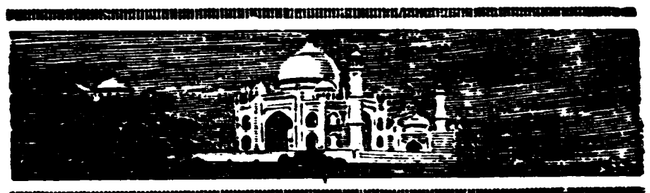

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Saturday, 2nd August, 1919.

GOD-SPEED!

To the small party of Indians sailing for Britain to-day, we would, with a full heart, wish God-speed. We do not feel inclined to explain the formal credentials they bear as the spokesmen of their country; we are to-day content to think of them as Indians who, through the ordeal of common experiences, have once more realised the intensely vital and inspiring fact that they hold a common allegiance to the same Motherland. For it is well now to realise that a great change has come over the surface of the fabric of Indian communities and that all have been, through the stress of recent events, stirred into a deeper sense of unity and brotherhood. The party which leaves to-day represents the growing spirit of coalescence which is rapidly working for the good of the country. Under the stress of a common grief and in the face of a common constitutional danger, the people of India have made a long march in the way of unity, and the fact that the present delegation of Indian people embraces almost all the leading communities of India, signifies the solidarity of feelings and interests which has been evolving through recent times. No special tribute is required to commend the spirit which has always been animating the life of Sir Sankaran Nair. Representative bodies have been vying with each other to honour him as one of the most remarkable patriots of his generation. A man of independence, he has been free from the foibles of political leadership; what is more, he has exhibited a rare combination of moral and intellectual qualities which has made him a model of steady and fearless patriotism. Long before he was taken as a trusted servant of the Crown, he had been an accredited leader of his people. Those who are acquainted with his early career as a lawyer in Madras know that he rose by sheer force of mind and of character and without the extraneous aids that make lesser men prominent. To rise to the front rank in an age of stalwarts like Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar, J. B. Norton, Sir Subramanya Iyer, Mr. Ananda Charlu, Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Mr. Sundaram Iyer, Mr. Eardley Norton and many others of that order, was itself proof of his sterling merits. But Sir Sankaran Nair was also one of the pioneers of political life in Madras who came early to recognition as a president of the National Congress at Amraoti. His independence of character and candour of speech drew on him the wrath of Anglo-Indians and it is well-known that one of his open utterances in the British press delayed his elevation to the bench. Even while in office in the Executive Council, he used to receive the honour of being scurrilously attacked by the anti-Indian press. He worked as a member of the Council with the ability and high purpose which always distinguished him, but it became daily apparent that he did not regard his office as a place for the interment of his own soul. And we make bold to say that the cause of the rupture was not that Sir Sankaran Nair had changed; it was because the political ethics of the bureaucracy was degenerating. By his protest against the Punjab tragedy, he has served his country and vindicated his own integrity. Now that he is free from the fetters of office, we trust that he will bend his energies to fight the abuse of power which he condemned when in office. The country is thankful for his great services, and regards his record as the promise of still greater contributions to the national cause. His experiences will be an asset to public life. As an administrator he will, in all the divided counsels about reform, be able to distinguish the anatomy of institutional forms from the real functions of power. His dissenting minutes are a great lead, but the great fight now is not so much for reforms here and there, but for the securing of the freedom of the people from arbitrary arrests, unfair trials and terrible sentences. And after all, the reforms that come are not likely to satisfy the country. There is no time to rest on our oars. The Punjab tragedy is a revelation of our political impotence and now we know that mere institutional changes are valueless till they are complete or till they are accompanied by secure rules of the liberty of the subject. We have to prepare for fuller reforms from now. And it is a great accession of strength to find more of the trusted leadership which Sir Sankaran Nair typifies.

We are glad that Syed Hassan Imam is fully alive to the significance of official action in the Punjab. He has seen the desolate track of Martial Administration and it is refreshing that he is strong on the question of justice and of reparation. As a political leader he commands the attachment of Hindus and Moslems alike, and he is one of those who exemplify the new spirit which sets devotion to the country as complementary to and really greater than communal loyalties. Dr. Sapru in a recent interview stated the conditions under which the Reform Scheme would be welcome, whatever the outcome of it may be, he has made it clear that the suffering of the Punjab has overshadowed and eclipsed the problem of reform. A man of caution, there is in his caution an element of level-headedness and an instinct for the gaining of immediate ends. Dr. Sapru's well-informed mind and personal industry will be of great service in the mission he has in view. Mr. Ramgaswamy Iyengar is one of the most accurate students we have of constitutional history and economics. His experience as a journalist will be of value in the work before him. Mr. B. C. Pal is well-known to British audiences and we have no doubt that in his work in England he will add to his single-mindedness a will for concerted action. There have preceded the present party several other Indian delegations; nevertheless a combination like the present, remarkable alike for intellectual force and driving power and fresh with first-hand knowledge of the Punjab, will be welcomed by the previous missions as a great acquisition.

When the first deputations to Britain left India, the issue of the Punjab was not so grave as it has proved itself to be. They were full of reforms and the prospect of reforms. They were meditating on reserved and transferred subjects and ministers. To their countrymen in India there was, however, a ruder awakening about the realities of their constitutional freedom. The leaders who sail to-day have dominating their mind something greater than structural reforms of Government. They are sick with the miscarriages of justice which have taken place under the British Flag. For these appalling events, there have been no justifications except the suggestion of Mr. Norton—already whispered amongst people—that they constituted a lesson regarding the sacrosanctity and personal awe which should by theory surround the European in India. If it is true, it is a fantastic effort and the chimerical tales of the Martial Law judgments serve only to deepen the failure of attempting to excite abnormal awe by terrible exercise of power. It is an experiment discredited as foolish and cruel in the school-room and cannot be well sublimated into a successful rule of statesmanship. However that may be, we look only to the aspect of justice and not of hideous didacticism. And from that standpoint, the party of Indians leaving to-day can press for justice and also for the fundamental statutory stipulation that Indians should not be liable to the usages of the Punjab. That is, we hope, their governing view concerning all constitutional reform that is worth-having. Lastly, we trust them to press for immediate justice and the reversal of wrongs. The work before the country is heavy and we have to be steadfast and self-reliant; it is a lesson which is now well-impressed in the hearts of the people. If, however, we have men of the calibre of Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. Hassan Imam and Dr. Sapru cooperating in the common cause, we have grounds to hope for the early establishment of our rights. And that is why we wish them all God-speed.

A SCHOLAR POLITICIAN.

The discussion of the problems of the future Government of India has not brought us any nearer the solution of the old academical question of the decisive influence of pure learning upon men whom their principal avocation, of necessity, leads on to politics. Men of vast erudition are as often conservative in respect of the political progress of a country as they are broad-minded. The breadth of vision of the President of the United States of America has become a landmark in the history of mankind. It has impressed itself indelibly on the pages of human history. Apart from the exception that may be taken to his later compromises with his principles, Mr. Wilson's broad, cosmopolitan opinions, seemingly tending to political latitudinarianism, elevated him to be the idol of people everywhere and conduced to that apothesis of democracy of which we are by no means seeing the last. As far as India is concerned, more than one man of eminent learning has been to the fore with his suggestions touching the essentials which must control the policy of the future administration of this country. About a couple of years ago Professor James Hope Moulton, whose "Treasures of the Magi" has the melancholy interest of being the last production from his learned pen, visited India, and although his main mission was the message of Christianity, and, despite the fact that he was a man of profound learning, he indirectly attacked the political predilections of Young India, and unfortunately rendered himself peculiarly unpopular in Madras, where a large majority declined to award him the Lecturership for which he was eminently fitted from the purely philological point of view. Mr. Vincent A. Smith, a retired member of the I.C.S., has already shown himself capable of being ranked with Hunter and Lyall, and has not yet ceased to throw light on the obscure problems of Indian antiquity with his prolific pen. He, too, in his latest book on India, seems to incline to a prochialism which will be resented by the advanced class of educated Indians, who decline to see in the ignorance of masses a reasonable barrier to the attainment of their cherished object of self-Government within a definite period. On the other hand, we have in England scholars of equal brilliance who have shown ample sympathy with the aspirations of Indians.

The report of the Crewe Committee includes a minority report by Professor Berriedale Keith, who is known to every student of Sanskrit in this country. As a controversialist on philological problems, Dr. Keith remains unsurpassed even in England for profundity of erudition and ingenuity of argument. The student of the journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of London and sister publications is naturally familiar with the valuable contributions of Dr. Keith. We understand that Berriedale Keith is one of a number of gifted brothers, two of whom are in the Burma cadre of the Indian Civil Service, and one is a Professor attached to the Rangoon College. Professor Keith's great divergence of opinion from the majority report cannot but kindle a glow of warmth for the erudite Englishman, who has expressed his opinion with the closest sympathy and a process of reasoning which the keenest intellect on the other side will find it hard successfully to combat. "I must also express the opinion," says Professor Keith, "that the evidence taken by the Committee was far too predominantly official in character, and that the views of political circles in India were not adequately placed before the Committee. Had it been possible for my colleagues to realise the force and weight of Indian opinion on the issues before us, I cannot but feel that there must have been a considerable difference in the terms of their Report, which, in my opinion, is in too large a measure based on the views which were with equal energy and ability urged upon us by several members of the Council of India and officials of the India Office, who have attained official maturity under the Council system and who, I consider, hardly realise the true significance of the declaration of 20th August, 1917, and of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Further, I consider that a fundamental error has been committed by my colleagues in treating as the main subject of our enquiry the position of the Council of India in the scheme of Home administration of Indian affairs." In these few sentences Professor Keith has summed up the essentials of the problem of the reform of India Office which the Committee largely overlooked—with the inevitable result. The—to his conservative critics,—revolutionary nature of his own interpretation of the pledge of 20th August, 1917, has struck the Professor himself, and, in anticipation of possible virulent criticism, he goes on candidly to say: "I recognise that my proposals may be deemed dangerously to weaken the power of the Government of India, but I am convinced that this opinion is erroneous, and that that just authority of that Government will suffer no impairment, but rather be enhanced, by being brought into closer touch with Indian feeling. The justification of British rule in India is that it promoted the interests of the Indian people, and it would be a calamity if any encouragement were given to the idea that the Government of India should not aim earnestly at working in harmony with those who from their position must often be better judges of Indian interests than the most benevolent official Government." Here is hope indeed, if there be anywhere in the learned circles of Great Britain, which, fortunately, do not seem to have been so disastrously thinned by the war as the corresponding Continental groups.

Notes of the Day.

Encouragement to Students!

Those who would like to note how the "deep sympathy", which is being expressed in all official quarters towards the aspirations of the student-world, is being translated into action, may see it in the order of the local Presidency Magistrate who has ordered a deposit of Rs. 500 to be made by the Editor and Publisher of the "Young Collegiate," a monthly magazine which is avowedly of a purely "educational, literary, social and moral nature." The application for permission to publish the journal—which, it may be noted, is to be conducted wholly by students—was made so far back as June 3rd last, but the permission was given only on 31st July, that is to say after a delay of nearly two months, probably, to enable the C.I.D., to scent lurking "sedition" in the activity of the students. The student-publisher, writing to us pathetically points out that under the gentle Press Act, "even the educational magazine of students is not allowed to be published without security." That is so. At the same time, may we ask the authorities and the magistrate concerned if by actions of this type they are not sowing seeds of discontent in the minds of these students if not actually teaching them politics, of a highly undesirable kind? The Press Act, has been abused in a hundred ways. But we cannot imagine a more amazing and flagrant abuse of its all-embracing provisions than that afforded by the demand of security from a students' magazine—a demand which may, possibly have the effect of extinguishing the journal altogether. to expect any redress in this connection from the local Secretariat. But we trust Sir George Lloyd will give his personal attention to the matter.

A Preposterous Claim.

We sincerely trust that the Burma Government, despite its notorious leanings, will not yield to the pressure of the European trading community to give them so preposterously disproportionate a weight of representation as six seats in the local Legislative Council, besides the seats to be allotted to Anglo-Indians and Europeans. We would like to know the strength of the European mercantile community in Burma apart from the Anglo-Indian and European members in general. Indeed, if the truth is to be told, the European community in Burma can hardly be distinguished from the trading community there, and the distinction in interests is based on a myth. Properly speaking there ought not to have been any separate representation of "Anglo-Indians and Europeans" at all as distinct from the mercantile community.

The Dharwar College.

The addresses presented to the Governor in his recent tour of the Southern Mahratta Country by the different District Local Boards and Municipalities all laid emphasis on the salient fact that the needs of education required more help from the Government. In this connection the appeal of the Dharwar District Local Board to raise the present second-grade Dharwar Arts College to a full grade college deserves the first consideration on the part of the Government and the first claim on their resources. The college was opened in 1917 by the then Governor, Lord Willingdon, who gave assurance that it would soon be raised to a first-grade one. The two years that have passed since have fully borne testimony to the great need the college has supplied. The plight of the students of the Southern Division who come to seek admission in the colleges of Poona and Bombay was indeed pitiable.

Need of a First-Grade College.

As frequently as not these colleges were already full and admission was refused. In not a few cases students, who failed to get admission either in Poona or Bombay colleges for want of room, had to give up all thoughts of prosecuting higher education. The establishment of the Dharwar College to a great extent redressed this grievance but at the same time it attracted many student who could not afford the comparatively expensive living of Poona or Bombay. We have it on good authority that the first two year classes of the Dharwar College already contain the maximum number of students they can accommodate. The necessity of turning this college into a full grade college before the commencement of the next academical year is very urgent, for, if this is not done, we are afraid its students seeking admission in the B.A. classes of other colleges will have to suffer the fate of their brethren of the previous years. The college has undoubtedly done good work and we feel confident that the time has now come when Government should raise it to the status of a full grade college.

Punishing Juveniles.

We published yesterday the report of a case of theft by a minor decided in the court of Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The youth, a Hindu aged 14, was charged with stealing an umbrella from the premises of one of the local schools. Mr. Aston sentenced the boy to four years' detention in the Salvation Army's Reformatory School at Byculla, this latter institution having been preferred by the guardian of the boy. The accused is reported to have pleaded guilty to the charge of theft, but we have grave doubt whether fours years' detention in a reformatory is not a disproportionately severe sentence for a first offence, as it apparently was in the present case. Could not a lighter sentence have been imposed? Our reformatories—not excluding the Salvation Army School—are not yet such ideal institutions as would keep juveniles of slightly criminal tendencies quite free from the risk of contamination with hardened types. The sentence should be commuted to a much shorter period by a higher authority. A similar case of preposterously heavy sentence comes from the Bandra Magistrate's Court, where a boy of the same age was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft. Why did not the magistrate send the youth to a reformatory school, when there are clear instructions to do so in all such cases? This sentence, too, should not be allowed to stand as it is.

Development of Suburbs

As the question of the rapid development of suburbs is being pressed before Government in view of the prevailing house-famine in the city, it will not be out of place to recall how the Bombay Improvement Trust has been neglecting this problem. The Improvement Trust Scheme No. VI, which includes the whole of Sion, was notified by them about the year 1898 and according to the notification no one was able to build a house in any part of this suburb, as it was stated in the notification that owners of houses built after the date of the notification would not receive any compensation for their properties. A similar notification was given in regard to scheme No. V, which includes Dadar (part) and Matunga. Thus since the date of this notification no new houses were built in these suburbs which measure about 15 square miles. The Trust commenced acquiring properties about 19/10 or 12. It has now acquired almost all the land in scheme No. VI but actual operations have not yet commenced.

Immediate Requirements.

If the development of this suburb, which does not require much filling in of low ground, had been seriously undertaken soon after the notification, the Trust would have been able during these twenty years to provide building sites for hundreds of bungalows, which would have given shelter to a large number of people displaced by its operations in Bombay. The scheme No. V is now under actual development and the Trust would do well to take scheme No. VI (Sion) also in hand at once, so that when both the schemes are completed building sites for several thousands of the city's population will be available. On account of house famine it is essential that these schemes should be pushed forward with all possible vigour and completed in as short a time as possible. No substantial advantage can be derived from the development of suburbs without adequate transport facilities. Local trains must run at much shorter intervals than they do at present on both the railway lines. This arrangement will not be possible unless the railways are electrified, and as the current from the Andhra Valley Power scheme will be available for such purpose shortly, Government should compel both the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways to take up electrification scheme in hand without a moment's delay.

We have to apologise to our readers for reproducing an old photo of Sir Sankaran Nair. This could not be helped as, owing to pressure of previous engagements, both Sir Sankaran Nair and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, could not give special sitting for the "Chronicle" for which arrangements were made.

GOD SPEED TO YOU.

To

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

Countrymen,

I know that in addressing you directly, I am writing, only as one item to many items, who form neither a country nor a nation. India is a collection—historically a chance collection—of races, classes, religions, professions, castes, villages, individuals. It is a mere multitude, like a deputation which Mr. Gladstone once described as "a noun of multitude, signifying *many*, but not *much*." Among the organized nations of the world, India and China are likely to be like the armies of Xerxes against Hellenic forces arrayed against them. They cannot move as *one* unit like the others. World-forces do not evoke from the whole population any response wholly directed to the same point; in all tangible points of interest to historians, newspaper-writers, stump-orators, and inspired prophets, they are not yet a People; they are just a lump *waiting* to be leavened.

I am not so sure that this fact disheartens me at all. In the best grown-up men, the qualities of the Big Baby alternate with those of mellowed manhood. And as Big Babies, we are all apt to appreciate glitter beyond its worth. Brass bands compel us to listen to them, even though we are absorbed in the study of the habits of ants and bees. And we easily consider that mere institutions have a value in themselves independent of the justice and the free social life they are designed to promote; or that military glory is desirable even though there be no civilisation which that glory is to defend. While Rome, Greece, Judea were contributing elements to modern civilisation, the races that are now dominant were in the tribal stage, and were disparaged as Barbarians; India and and China, too, may be lying fallow to take up some day the primacy of human society to a much higher stage for which they might be better fitted. After all, men are men, have common aims, emotions, passions, fears and hopes, they all laugh and weep, live and marry and die. These ineradicable elements of humanity transcend in significance the elements of difference. Some day, the world-forces which will unify the present diverging regions and men of Europe, will suffice, at the same time, to unify the present diverging territories and races of India. There is no more reason for denying them municipal and political institutions than for constituting into a Joint Stock Co., a mob of shareholders. The mere habit of acting together must become a formative agency tending towards unity. Meanwhile we may, by waiting, escape that odious antipathy towards non-nationals which is so large a part of the stock-in-trade of the Nationalism and Patriotism of the Balkans and of Europe.

We must clearly distinguish this *national* unity which is barely at present the aspiration of a class, from that blaze of an identical movement which has momentarily lighted the march of Indian history. A Lieut.-Governor (Sir Auckland Colvin in the "Pioneer," 1885) was moved to ask (in an article headed "If it be Real, what does it mean?") what the sudden unity of a whole people (demonstrating affection for Lord Ripon, and lamenting his departure) imported. And there has been an approach to a similar unity of affection for Government at the beginning of the Great War. There was a spontaneous demonstration of sympathy with Mr Tilak when the late Mr. Justice Davar inflicted on him sentences which the late Mr. Stead (in the Review of Reviews) denounced as savage. A straw-fire is now flaring up again,—the straw being the events in the Punjab. It wont "funk" like a straw-fire if the Authorities remain unyielding, and will not review what has happened. There was in existence a body of opinion which would not tolerate the agitation against the Rowlatt Act passing into disorders, and which was prepared to give Government all sympathy and all help in putting down disorders if they resulted. This opinion was startled into criticism when men with whom we had co-operating Commission, and which can only be stimulated by a continued refusal of the demand.

This refusal without reason must wake up again that unity of the People which can only be transitory. You will look for lead, if not for leaders. Disappointed in the lead from Government, whom you are accustomed to treat as *mabap*, to whom or what will you turn?

What remains to you but to insist on some permanent machinery to call meetings in every town where your voice can be heard, even if it be not heeded, and ed. whom we considered incapable of anything deserving transportation for life, were sentenced, and when all appeals for a Revision Commission have fallen on deaf ears. The criticism has passed into distrust, with further uncontradicted reports of events and proceedings during the same period of commotion—a distrust which can be banished by the prompt appointment of the Revis-

perhaps the production of printed matter permanently recording what is thought and felt on such occasions? If the machinery be not in existence, men whom all would recognise as leaders should call the meetings promptly and produce the literature. One thing is quite clear. The people—even though merely an agglomeration of individuals, of classes, of groups, of villages—the People cannot acquiesce without protest in the official silence. An explanation or prompt revisory action is due from Government; and Government have to explain or promptly revise.

My countrymen, it is not without reluctance that I call upon you to act. I am not invoking your activity for a name or an abstract cause, or even for abstract justice. Men and women have suffered, are suffering, or are under a cloud; and not even the All-Highest may treat suffering men and women as mere items, as mere pawns in a game of skill, as mere tickets with a number. Infliction of suffering cannot always be avoided; but it is due to you and to me that we should be convinced that it is unavoidable. *Definite* cases of apparent injustice have been adduced. They ought not to be passed over in generalities. There is a *duty* on Government *publicly* and *openly* to defend their measures or to reverse them. If Government *will* not perform this duty, if the Viceroy will not use the powers that he has for this beneficent purpose, if the Secretary of State will not intervene, if Parliament will not compel the Secretary of State, then, indeed, the resources of private argument seem exhausted. To whom turn I but to you—the People—the Sovereign People—the ultimate fountain of all Authority—the ultimate object of all beneficence? You are many-headed, but you can speak with a steady and uniform voice on this demand for a Revision Commission, and speak with the same sober rationality as you did on the Ilbert Bill—in every town, village and hamlet—and let the deaf hear that there *is* a Power behind the Throne.

Your servant.

X. Y. Z.

THE VITAL ISSUE.

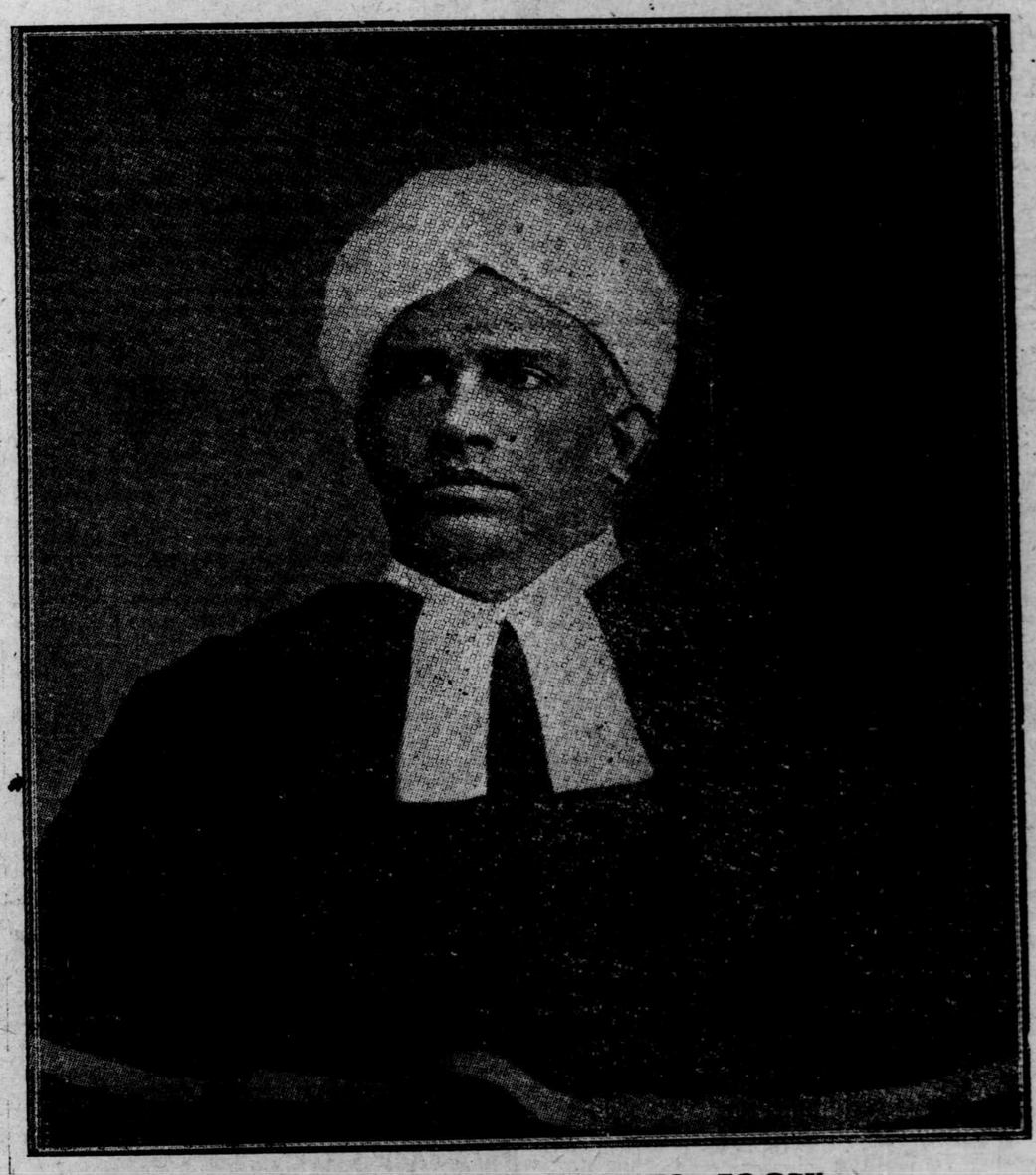
MR. C. F. ANDREWS' MESSAGE.

One issue alone is vital in India and also in South Africa, namely, the declaration of rights, because all reforms are absolutely useless while fundamental human rights remain insecure. I firmly believe Kalinath Roy, Radha Krishna, Satyapal, HarKishenlal and others to be innocent of the charges against them. We must make this thing impossible in future, otherwise no public life is possible here. This appears to me the one supremely vital issue and South Africa is exactly the same. I still view with the utmost apprehension the coming peace terms with Turkey. The dismemberment of Syria and Asia Minor must be prevented by the strongest pressure in England. This question appears to be the most grave at the present moment and everything should be done through the English and American press to make Indian sentiment known. Through the courtesy of the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," may I wish Godspeed and happy voyage to my three friends, Sir Sankaran Nair, Syed Hasan Imam, and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, who, I understand, sail together to-morrow. Farewell.

C. F. ANDREWS.

Shantiniketan, August 1.

THE GREAT INDIAN PATRIOT.



WHO SAILS FOR ENGLAND TO-DAY.

To

SIR SANKARAN NAIR

Sir,—My friend X. Y. Z. has started writing open letters to public men,—officials and non-officials—in this country, and in writing this letter, I am following the good precedent set by him. I am, however, going a step further by putting my name at the end of this letter.

I very well remember the first impression you created in my mind, when I first met you in 1904, when you had come to Bombay, for attending the National Congress, was that of massive intellect combined with forceful character I also remember the sensation created by your article in the "Contemporary Review", wherein you frankly and bluntly said that while there was justice as between an Indian and Indian in this country, there was practically no justice as between an Indian and an Englishman here. You were violently abused by some of the Anglo-Indian papers and when some time later you were passed over when filling a High Court Judgeship at Madras, the "Madras Mail" chuckled and said that the Government had treated you rightly for having defamed them some years back. You had, however, your revenge soon after, for, if I remember right, the Madras Government had to create a new appointment and give it to you. Luck seems to follow you or, perhaps, the British statesmen in England, at least some of them, appreciate your work and your sincerity; for you were selected by that great and good Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, to succeed Sir Ali Imam. To say that greater things were expected from you than either from Sir Syed Hasan or Sir Ali Imam is not to detract from the worth of either of these great Indians. The main reason, why so much more was expected from you was that you were in touch with the public movements of the day and that, as a social reformer, you were known to have the interests of all classes of Indians at heart, not forgetting the so-called depressed classes. This led to your being regarded for some time as the leader of the anti-Brahman movement. You have, however, outlived that calumny and now when you have shown a supreme disregard for the emoluments of your office and for the honours it confers merely because, in all conscience, you could not hold that office under the present circumstances, you are hailed on all sides in this country as a true son of Hind in whose eyes nothing matters but courageously acting upto his convictions. As you have not taken the public in your confidence about your reasons for resigning your office, they cannot form a correct judgment whether your convictions were right or wrong, but they can have no doubt about the sincerity of your purpose and your boldness for standing up for what you think the correct method of carrying on the administration of the country. This act of yours, Sir, cannot be, and ought not to be, the last of your services to the country. A great deal has to be done in England and India to bring the various parties together. And who better fitted than you to carry out this object? Only in to-day's papers, there appears the news of there being a change in the editorship of "India" and a consequent wrangling over that paper by the various Indian parties in England. We all expect you, Sir, to use your good offices, after going there, so that you may be able to put the paper in the best hands possible and make it a real representative organ of public opinion in this country. This is a work that you can do publicly. You will also have ample opportunity of telling the people of England and the [illegible] that-be of what this country wants [illegible] are quite sure that your opinion will [illegible] the weight that it deserves as you [illegible] had the experience of the inner [illegible] of the administration as well as of [illegible] public life and opinion. We all hope and trust that the same good luck that has followed you till now will also follow you in England and that when you come back to India after a few months you will be the bearer of the good tidings of the Reform Bill, amended according to our wishes, having been passed, by both the Houses and having received the assent of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Your work, however, will not be over. You must work both here and in England to see that the reforms thus introduced are carried out in the spirit in which Mr. Montagu wants them to be carried out that there will be no tampering with them at this end.

Wishing you bon voyage, I am yours sincerely.

BALUBHAI SAMALDAS.

Bombay, August 1.

TO SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR.

Sir,—Let me assure you and I may safely say a great many others join with me in this assurance, that it has given us, a large majority of Bombay citizens who take a likely and intelligent interest in the Indian political situation, very great satisfaction to have had the opportunity of welcoming you in this city, of expressing to you the high appreciation we entertain of your many eminent services to to this our common you do amply deserve by such public demonstrations as we have been able to arrange for in the brief period of your present visit here. We all know the admirable services you have rendered to the whole country as a sound, capable, liberal and well-balanced political thinker, worker and leader first in the ranks of distinguished Presidents of the Indian National Congress, and then again in the unique and most important position you till lately occupied in the highest governing council in India. Brief alas! as was the period of your career in that high office, you have uniformly so conducted yourself in it as to fully justify your selection. Whilst there you approved yourself a stout and ready champion of popular interests and popular rights, thereby winning for yourself justly and unmistakably the admiration, the gratitude and the confidence of all educated Indians.

We know how the thorny path of your office as Viceregal Councillor, one as you were among contending and captious opponents, was rendered smooth and tolerable by the good sense, cordial sympathy and justness of perspective of a ruler, so eminently fitted for his high office as Lord Hardinge, and we understand and fully appreciate how you had to face and fight the difficulties of your position under his successor, your best work and effort in the interests of the people meeting rebuff, disregards and settled opposition with the change of rulers. The scene indeed was changed. The angle of vision with its opening of fuller light under

(Continued on page 15.)

BRITISH POLICY IN RUSSIA.

"A MUDDLE AND MYSTERY."

MR. CHURCHILL'S EMPHATIC REFUTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 1.

The debate on our policy as regards Russia was initiated in the House of Commons to-day by Sir Donald Maclean who asked for full information as to the Government's intentions. He said it was common knowledge that the French had left Odessa and the Americans were clearing out of Russia.

Mr. Churchill interrupting said, "Not out of Siberia."

Sir Donald Maclean referred to the present system as a muddle and mystery.

Mr. Clynes suggested an impartial commission to investigate the conditions in Russia. He deprecated the armed interference. He said there was intense feeling among the working classes regarding the Russian policy. They believed that we were intervening in the interests of the investors and in order to destroy Russia's new-born democracy.

Lord Robert Cecil said that while it was a folly to talk of smashing Bolshevism and that the idea of seizing Moscow was fantastic, we should not act discreditably, nor treacherously towards our Russian friends.

Mr. Churchill, replying to the debate, after emphasising that the Allied occupation of Archangel and Murmansk had stopped the Germans sending divisions from the East, states that early in March, the Cabinet had decided that Archangel and Murmansk should be evacuated before another Winter, but that any support or reinforcements necessary for the safe withdrawal of the troops should be sent and due regard should be had to our obligations to the local population and local Russian Government and army. The British military authorities had been given the widest possible latitude as regards the means by which evacuation should be carried out and this policy which would be carried out completely was communicated to the Russian leaders.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that the decision had been communicated to the North Russians before it was announced in Parliament. He also emphasised the difficulties of evacuation and feared that in view of Admiral Koltchak's retirement, the North Russian Government could not continue after British departure.

Mr. Churchill expressed the greatest confidence in the British commanders in North Russia, who would receive every necessary support and declared that there was no cause for alarm as regards the safety of the British troops whose commanders only required to be given absolute discretion with regard to the methods of evacuation. (Cheers.)

GENERAL SITUATION.

Summarising the general situation, Mr. Churchill pointed out that the armies of General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak were practically non-existent a year ago, but were now engaging three hundred thousand Bolshevists, constituting two-thirds of the Bolshevist forces. The question was whether General Denikin who was making noteworthy and formidable advances could enable Admiral Koltchak to recover. General Denikin chiefly required clothing, boots, etc., in order to barter for the peasants' grain. Therein lay our obligations because the failure of General Denikin would enable the Bolsheviks to concentrate their forces against the new weak states forming an important bulwark between Germany and Russia. Four months ago, the fate of these states caused anxiety and it was feared that they would be unable to withstand the organised Bolshevist attacks and the Allies would be compelled to render powerful help. These states, however, had successfully resisted the Bolshevist attacks and propaganda and this was due to the fact that General Denikin and Admiral Koltchak engaged two-thirds of the Bolsheviks enabling our demobilisation to proceed. If we had not aided the Russians, we should have seen the Bolsheviks growing continually, the balance in central Europe fatally deranged and the League of Nations stultified at the outset, or we should have been forced to make exceptional exertions, far greater than supporting Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin. We were now withdrawing from North Russia and the Caucasus and two battalions from Siberia. In a few months we should hardly have a single soldier in Russia. We were continuing the distribution in munitions and were continuing economic aid.

The French had concentrated upon the rehabilitation of Poland, the interests of Czecho-Slovakia and Rumania and had a larger body of troops opposing the western frontier of Bolshevism than our aggregate contributions.

Mr. Churchill emphasised that Britain's policy coincided with the ideas and actions of the Allied and the associated powers. The present situations were the war legacies. We should not assume that victory would now safely be left to take care of itself. Our contributions in munitions were the unmarketable surpluses valued at between twenty and thirty millions sterling.

DEMOBILISATION.

As regards demobilisation, over three million officers and men had reached their homes. It was continuing at the rate of between five and six thousand daily and would be accelerated henceforth. The discipline and the good spirit of the army had been increasingly maintained in spite of a lot of deliberate cruel and criminal provocation.

The voluntary army had reached two hundred and fifty thousand. Conscription would disappear when the present Acts expired. We did not contemplate a larger standing army than before the war, but it would be better paid and equipped in every way.

Mr. Churchill in conclusion thought that the worst difficulties were over. Referring to the threat of a national strike over the programme of the triple alliance he pointed out that the withdrawal was decided upon at the beginning of the year and conscription, as always intended, was passing away. As regards the circular about the military in the event of a strike it had been fully explained. It was devoid of political significance and no member of the Cabinet had seen it before it was issued. None of the conscientious objectors were now imprisoned therefore this series of grievances was obsolete and if the Extremists did not hurry up with the general strike the agitators would have to get hold of a grand new outfit. (Laughter.) He hoped that they were not frightened by this sort of thing, but would carry out their pledges to the victors and securely maintain the great position we had attained in the world. (Loud cheers.)

THEIR MAJESTIES AT GUILDHALL.

LONDON CORPORATION'S CONGRATULATIONS.

HIS MAJESTY ON REAPING FULL BENEFIT OF PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 1.

Their Majesties the King and Queen to-day drove in state to Guildhall to receive the congratulations of the London Corporation on the conclusion of peace. They were everywhere cheerd *en route*. There was a brilliant assembly on the platform of Guildhall including the Premier and other ministers, the ambassadors, Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Wilson Lord Reading and other distinguished persons.

Replying to the address His Majesty, who wore an admiral's uniform, contrasted the circumstances of the visit to Guildhall a year ago when it was impossible to foretell when victory would come or how much it would cost, and the situation to-day with Germany's fighting power destroyed and our terms accepted. His Majesty incidentally expressed the sincere hope that the recent example in St. Paul's of several religious denominations joining for the purpose of expressing the Nation's gratitude for peace might prove to be a step towards the closes cooperation between the religious communities for the spiritual life of the nation. The King Paid a tribute to the imperishable deeds of the forces of the Empire and the splendid services of the mercantile marine in the war. He emphasised that the restoration of our overseas trade, the recreation of our merchantile marine and the development of our ports must be pursued energetically in order to regain our old supremacy. The spirit of unity, self-sacrifice, patience, industry and thrift was required in order to reap the full benefit of peace. (Cheers) The greatest possible production of the necessary commodities was essential in order to maintain high industrial and commercial position we held before the war. He was confident that the ancient sterling virtues of the British people would not fail us and he prayed to God to continue to guide and inspire us so that we should be enabled worthily to use the victory. (Loud cheers.)

BRITISH ARMY EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 1.

The White Paper shows that the estimated army expenditure for the year is £287 million sterling.

MR. BONAR LAW TO MAKE A STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 1.

Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Committee on home affairs was not considering the question of nationalisation of mines. None of the statements in the press represented the views of the Government on this matter. He hoped to make an announcement before the recess.

PROMOTIONS TO ALL RANKS IN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The "Daily Mail" states that it has been decided to increase the pay of a privatee in the army to four shillings daily.

Corresponding increases will be given to other ranks. A Colonel will now receive a thousand sterling annually.

BLOCKADE OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA RAISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 1.

To-night's "Gazette" notifies that the blockade of German East Africa is raised as from 15th July.

WAR AFTER 1917.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

DEBATE IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

WEIMAR.—A debate lasting several days has been taking place in the National Assembly concerning the responsibility for continuing war after 1917 when, it was declaerd, there were favourable opportunities of obtaining peace. Bauer and Erzberger fastened the responsibility upon the Michaelis Government, declaring that it was dominated by the Army Command.

Erzberger to-day replying to the attacks, stated that a more favourable situation for peace than in 1917 could not be conceived, but it was not utilised owing to the weakness of the Government dominated by soldiers. He accused the Michaelis Government of duplicity, disunion and helplessness. Ultimately the motion of the right parties expressing lack of confidence in the Government was rejected and a vote of confidence was passed by a big majority.

POLISH PEACE TREATY.

PADEREWSKI RECOMMENDS RATIFICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

Paderewski to-day presented the Peace Treaty to the Ratification Committee and recommended its ratification. He said the Treaty should bring happiness to Poland and the Poles. He had protested against providing for the German educational rights in Poland when the Poles were not similarly provided for in Germany, but the Allies had assured the Poles that when the Germans applied for an admission to the League of Nations, these rights would be a condition of Germany's admission.

PEACE TREATY.

SPECIAL INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council has practically decided to constitute a special inter-Allied Commission to coordinate all operations in connection with the execution of clauses of the Peace Treaty. The headquarters will be in Paris but may be moved to other capitals as occasion demands.

The Council has sanctioned the resumption of parcels post from Britain to Germany

GREAT POWERS AND BULGARIAN TREATY.

ECONOMIC CLAUSES APPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

Paris, July 29th.—The representatives of the Great Powers have approved the economic clauses in the Bulgarian Treaty. Austria has been given an extra week to consider the Treaty.

UNITED STATES.

NOT TO BE A MANDATORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 30.
Recd. midnight, Aug. 1.

The Havas Agency states: The impression gains strength in Paris circles that the United States will not become mandatory for any country.

INCREASE IN WAR PENSIONS RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 31.

It is understood that the Commons Committee has recommended a forty per cent. increase in war pensions costing an extra twenty millions annually.

PENSIONS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

ALL-ROUND INCREASES RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 1.

The report of the Pensions Committee recommends all-round substantial increases in the pensions allowances in accordance with the recent suggestions by Field Marshal Haig, including the increase in the flat rate of the total disability pension for single men to forty shillings weekly.

It is estimated that the increases will involve an annual expenditure of eighteen millions sterling.

"COLOUR" RIOTS—A VERITABLE BATTLE.

100,000 FIGHTERS ON EACH SIDE.

HOSPITALS FULL: 4,000 TROOPS MOBILISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Racial rioting was resumed last night resulting in additional fatalities. One Negro was shot dead, and petrol was poured over his body which was then set on fire.

LATER.

Riots to-day assumed the character of a veritable battle. A hundred thousand Negroes and an equal number of Whites participated in fighting in the streets with knives, razors and revolvers. A semblance of order was restored by the mounted police riding over the dead and the wounded and scattering combatants but sniping, knifing and incendiarism continued in outlying streets. It is impossible to estimate the number of casualties but hospitals are filled. Four thousand troops have been mobilised.

RACIAL RIOTS IN FULL SWING.

25 KILLED: 500 SERIOUSLY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 1.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A further recrudescence of racial rioting last night resulted in five Negroes and two white men being killed and forty persons wounded.

Racial rioting was renewed this morning. One Negro was killed and two were wounded. It is now known that there were at least ten fatalities last night. It is estimated that up to the present, twenty-five have been killed and five hundred injured and many of the latter are not expected to recover. The Authorities have stopped tramcar and elevated railway traffic in the disturbed area owing to the rioters wrecking tramcars. Troops are in readiness.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES BY FRENCH DOCKERS.

EMPLOYERS DECIDE ON LOCK-OUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

PARIS.—A telegram from Havre says the Union of Employers has decided to lock out the dockers on the ground that they have broken their contract by demanding higher wages. There are half a million tons of goods and thirty ships laden with food and raw materials in the port.

NEW FRENCH IMPORT BANK.

CAPITAL: 100 MILLION FRANCS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The French Chamber has adopted the bill for the creation of an import bank with the copital of a hundred million francs.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Vienna states that the German-Austrian budget for 1919-20 shows revenue of 2548 million kronen and expenditure of 6546 millions.

DEATH OF MAJ-GENL. JOHN RUGGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 1.

The death is announced of Major-General John Ruggles.

Major-General John Ruggles was born in 1827, was one of the mutiny veterans in the Lucknow garrison. He served in China as volunteer in 1860 and in Bhootan in 1865. He was colonel of 19th Punjabis.

DEATH OF SIR J. COMPTON-RICKETT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The death is announced of Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett.

CABLE ITEMS.

A despatch from General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro sent from Delhi on March 19th reviewing India's part in the war is gazetted.

FREEDOM OF LONDON.

CONFERRED ON FIELD-MARSHAL FOCH.

TRIBUTE TO HIS PATRIOTISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. midnight Aug. 1.

Field-Marshal Foch was most enthusiastically welcomed by the city of London to-day when accompanied by Gen. Weygand, and other distingnished French Generals, he drove in a state carriage from Carlton Hotel to the Guildhall to receive the honorary freedom of the city. The streets were gaily decorated and packed with cheering crowds. Field-Marshall Foch was received with loud and prolonged cheering and the playing of the Marseillaise when he entered the Guildhall where a large and distinguished company included Prince Arthur of Connaught the French Ambassador, Field-Marshal Haig, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir Ian Hamilton, Admiral Wemyss, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Long and Mr. Barnes, and other members of Government. The address conferring the freedom described Filed-Marshal Foch as an heroic figure and a model for future generations of soldiers. A tribute was paid to Field-Marshal Foch's brilliant part in the war, his stern sense of duty, his patriotism and his supreme knowledge of the science of war. The address declared that he had earned the gratitude of millions and the honour and glory of unparalleled success and asked Field-Marshal Foch to accept a copy of the resolution of the Court of Common Council voting him a sword of honour as a token of profound admiration for his brilliant services to France and to the world. (Loud cheers.)

Acknowledging the freedom and sword of honour, Field-Marshal Foch, speaking in French paid a high tribute to the valour of the British soldiers and the skill of British Generals, especially Field-Marshal Haig, also the wonderful work of the industrial classes of Britain in providing the Allies with abundant guns and munitions.

Dealing with the great German offensive on March 21st, 1918, Field-Marshal Foch remarked that the British armies though very exhausted fought as brilliant a rearguard action as had ever been fought. (Cheers.) Field-Marshal Foch paid an eloquent tribute to the magnificent qualities of British and Dominions armies in the great counter-attacks after August, 1918, and said their dash and bravery were unsurpassage. They had never stopped smashing the German war machine and would have gone through to the Meuse or the Rhine but for the Armistice. (Loud cheers.)

MARSHAL FOCH.

MADE FIELD-MARSHAL FOCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The King has conferred Field-Marshalship on Marshal Foch.

Field-Marshal Foch to-day received the honorary freedom of the City of London. He was accorded an enthusiastic ovation on his drive to the Guildhall.

GERMAN ATROCITIES IN BELGIUM.

"GERMAN LABOUR MISLED BY GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

AMSTERDAM.—The Commission of the International Trade Union Congress to-day considered a written statement from the German delegation regarding the attitude towards the war. The statement condemned the German atrocities in Belgium and declared that German labour had been misled and betrayed by Government in respect of the causes of war. The Commission recommended the Congress to get on with the Trade Union business. The Congress agreed.

AMERICAN ARMY WAR STOCKS IN FRANCE

PURCHASED BY FRENCH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

PARIS.—The Government has purchased the American army's immense war stocks in France, including fifty thousand motor cars, and fifty thousand motor lorries for three hundred million dollars.

BOTHWELL LANARKSHIRE BY-ELECTION.

A LABOUR VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 1.

The result of the by-election for the Bothwell division of Lanarkshire is as follows:—

James Robertson (Labour) ..... 13,135.
T. Moffatt (Coalition Liberal) 5,907.

The seat was previously Coalition Unionist.

INTERNAL SITUATION IN BULGARIA.

REPORTED SERIOUS.

MOVEMENT FOR SOVIET REPUBLIC

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

It is reliably stated from Sofia that the internal situation in Bulgaria is very serious and that there is a widespread movement to establish a soviet republic. Many strikes have begun.

REVIEW OF INDIAN CONTINGNS.

TO TAKE PLACE TODAY IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 1.

The King will review the Indian Contingent at Buckingham Palace on August 2nd. The Contingent will march from Waterloo Station via Westminster Bridge, Whitehall and Mall, and will be headed by the distinguished Indian Army Generals, each of whom commanded Indian troops in a theatre of war.

The Contingent will carry laurelled banners bearing the names of fronts on which the Indian troops fought.

MILITARY NURSING SERVICE IN INDIA.

FURTHER APPLICATIONS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 1.

Mr. Montagu announces that in view of the number of applications already received for the temporary appointments in Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service in India, no more applications can be accepted at present.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION.

TO ENQUIRE INTO UKRAINIAN SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The French military mission has arrived at the Ukrainian head-quarters and will enquire into the situation and ascertain the wishes of the people.

General Petlura's troops have captured the railway junction at Wapniarka thus making a contact with the irregulars under Ataman Volynez, whom the Bolsheviks cut off. General Petlura has occupied Deraszhna and is pursuing the enemy in the direction of Vinnitza. Only isolated Bolshevik heads remain on the right bank of the Dniester.

NEW BISHOPS OF METZ AND STRASBOURG.

TO RECEIVE CANONICAL INVESTITURE IN ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The new bishops of Metz and Strasbourg will shortly receive the canonical investiture in Rome.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS ARTIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 1.

The death is announced of the artist, Mr. G. A. Storey.

FRANCE TO SUPPLY COAL TO ITALY FROM SARRE VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PARIS, July 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Havas Agency states that France has decided to supply coal to Italy from the Sarre valley and the Ruhr basin.

RESULTS OF GOODWOOD PLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 1.

The Goodwood Plate was run to-day and resulted as follows:—

HAKI	1
GOLDEN MELODY	2
LIMPSFIELD	3

Eleven ran.

The race was won by a neck and four lengths.

Betting:—6 to 1 against Haki, 20 to 1 against Golden Melody, and 4 to 1 against Limpsfield.

THE WORK IN ENGLAND.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar interviewed by our representative on the present situation gave his opinion as below.

What is your impression so far of the cabled reports of the evidence taken by the Joint Committee?

"Reuter's summaries of the evidence so far is so meagre and in some respects so unintelligible that it is difficult to obtain the drift of it all. Speaking in a general way, I would say that Lord Southborough's evidence is a fair presentation of the case on questions of franchise and representation barring of course, the women's vote on which he was unfortunately misled both by the terms of reference of his committee and by the reactionary tendencies of his own colleagues. Sir James Meston's evidence is far the most disappointing from the point of view of the progressive realisation of responsible government to advance which is the avowed object of the Bill. His defence of the separate purse system is, of course, natural—he having been the originator thereof in India and having persuaded the Government of India to propose it in modification not merely of the report scheme which the Viceroy personally adopted, but also of the general approval which the Government of India as a whole gave to the main principles, political and financial, of that scheme. The Government of India's scheme was not ready for the Southborough Committee to deal with in the time, and yet, the Committee's plan of the joint purse was simply laid aside by the Government of India because they had previously sent off untested by the committee the separate purse plan to the Secretary of State. I consider this question of financial control implied in the Montagu scheme is the crux of the whole question and the test of the genuiness of the desire of its authors to start us in the path of responsible government. Lord Chelmsford has failed, in this as in many other graver acts of administrative policy since the departure of Mr. Montagu, to induce the belief that he is likely to outgrow the reactionary, bureaucratic and extremely repressive regime which have become so marked a feature of his administration. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Montagu is going to fail us in this respect and to forswear, for the sake of compromise or credit for carrying through Parliament some Reform Bill, the fundamental financial basis of his own scheme.

The Punjab Wrong,

How, in your opinion, will the recent events in the Punjab and the present political situation of the country influence the progress of the actual proposals of reform for India?

I think, as even a stalwart Moderate declared, they are more likely to accelerate rather than retard the disposition on the part at any rate of the British democracy to introduce reforms in India so as to allay the unrest and discontent which even the most hardened bureaucrat must admit have been aggravated by recent happening and policies. To the British public, they must afford if only the facts are accurately and properly marshalled, the most conclusive proofs of the dead failure of the bureaucracy in India not merely to understand the temper and the sentiments, the feelings and the aspirations of the people over whom they are set to rule, but also to discharge the elementary duties of British administration in maintaining peace and rendering equal justice to all in the changed political and social conditions which have come about not only in India, but throughout the world.

To the Indian people themselves both in sore stricken Punjab and outside, the unheard of hardships, wrongs, injuries, pains, penalties, and cruelties to which so many of our countrymen in the Punjab have been subjected, leaders and lowly men, have conveyed one patent lesson, whether any reforms come or no reforms at all, that whatever tee reforms that may come, they ought to be prefaced by a guarantee that such acts shall not be repeated in the name of any Government, bureaucratic or democratic, in this country. On this matter our deputations ought to speak with one voice, whatever be the particular constitutional device that may be adopted in this behalf—whether it be a declaration of rights as embodied in the Congress Resolution or the somewhat shadowy safeguards as set out in the Moderate Conference Resolution.

The Press Act.

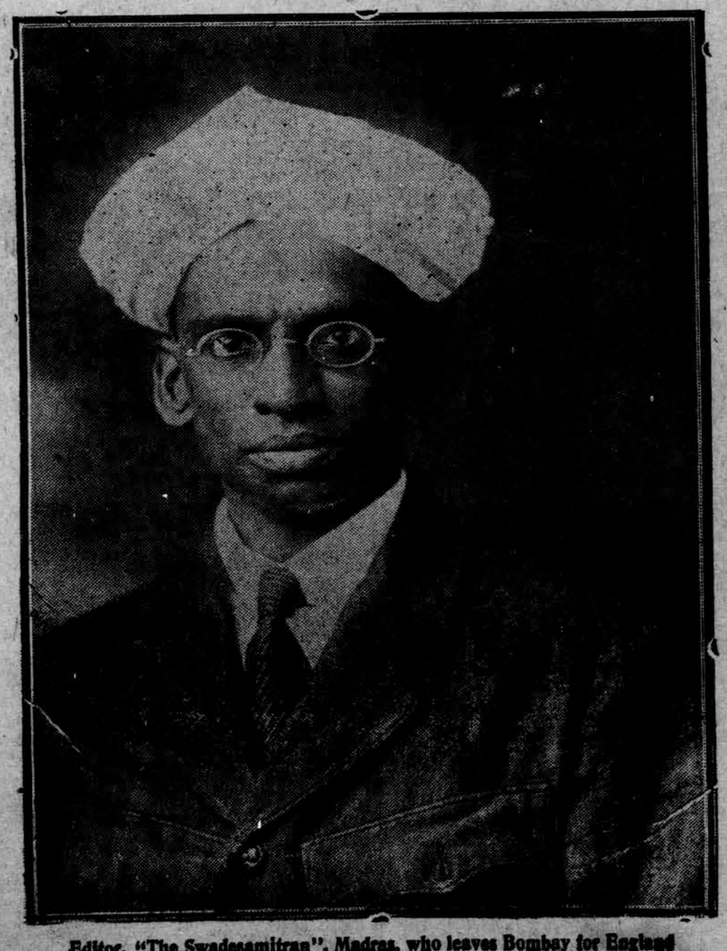
I presume that you will make some special efforts on behalf of the Indian Press which is suffering so much now under the rigorous of the Press Act?

Yes; I do hope I shall be able to do something in this behalf. The Press Association has already moved in the matter and I trust that during my stay in England, I shall be able with the help of Mr. Horniman, its President, to obtain a hearing both from the organs of the Press and my fellow journalists there as well as from the British Public who value the liberty of the Press so dearly. It seems to me that no systematic efforts have been made so far in England, to place the actual fact concerning the grossly misused powers of the Executive under the Press Act before the British Democracy, to show how unfairly it has been administered as against the Indian Press while the Anglo-Indian Presses have been left scot-free to indulge in any amount of vilification of our countrymen and to make clear the grievous blow that has been dealt at the liberty of the Press, the free expression of public opinion and the progress of knowledge and culture themselves in the county.

"Is there any other grievance you propose to direct special attention to while in England?"

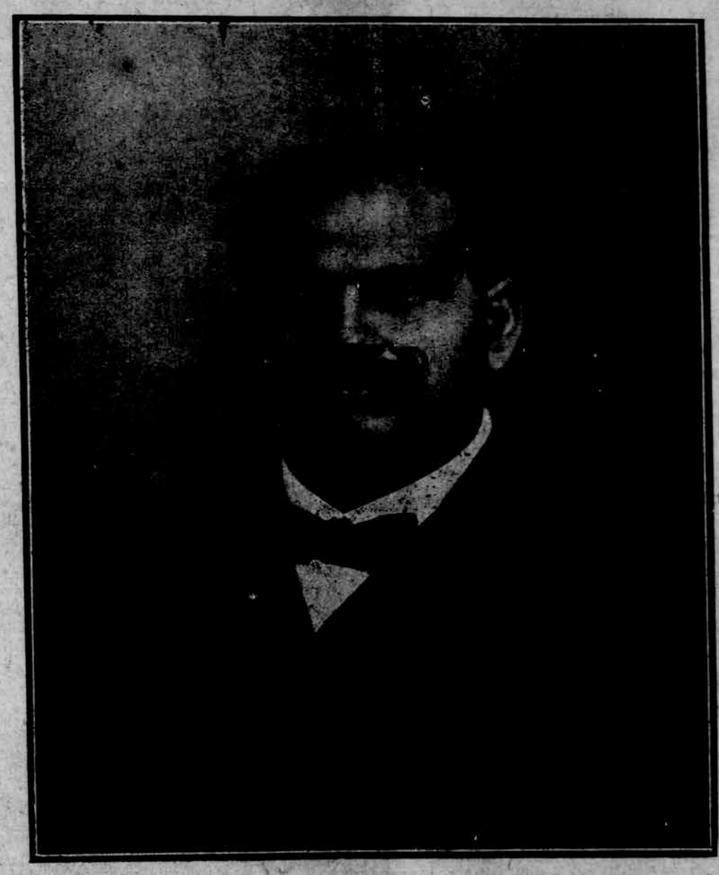
There have been a number of messages and mandates, with which I have been commissioned by my fellow-countrymen in S. India but I do not know what opportunity I shall have of doing work in connection therewith. The claim of the so-called depressed classes to share in the general and political advancement of the country has been ever dear to me and I was gratified when Swami Shradanandu and others on behalf of the Panchamas desired me to do what I can for them while in England. There is of course the woman's vote for which I shall decidedly make a fight. There are also the peculiar grievances of the ryots of Southern India in regard to the automatically growing demand on his land and, taken in connection with the readjustment of Provincial Finance under the Reform Scheme, the question is one which vitally affect their well-being.

MR. A. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.



Editor, "The Swadesamitran", Madras, who leaves Bombay for England by s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind to-day.

MR. SYED HASAN IMAM.



President, All-India Home Rule League, who is proceeding to England by s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind to-day.

TO SIR C SANKARAN NAIR.

(Continued from page 11.)

the Hardinge regime, of which we had been led so confidently to expect such great things, turned and shifted the wrong way in these later days of storm and stress, making your position untenable. That you had struck to it so long, actuated surely by your sense of duty to do your level best by the Indian public, inspite of the mortifying forces of reaction arrayed against you, does you infinite credit, and calls for and deserves public approbation and applause, so largely manifested during your present stay amongst us.

"Whatever record leaps to light you never shall be shamed." And you will permit me to say, somewhat in the words of Shakespeare, that "nothing so became you in the Council like the leaving of it." It was heroic and inspiring and shall ever remain a memorable example and a light worth the emulating and following by our many public leaders of the day and of the days to come. Your ringing down the curtain on your great official career when your honestly perceived that good work to your hand had become impossible, is a picture we shall ever keep in grateful contemplation, not missing the glaring contrast presented by your successor in office.

I have said thus far and you may be sure I have done so in all sincerity as justly your due. I now come to the point and purpose of this epistle I am making free to address you on the eve of your departure for England. Early in life you put on your armour to face and stand forth in our political warfare and you accomplished much faithfully standing by your beliefs as to what is just and right. You have well won your golden spurs as the people's knight in the service of the country. We know you are not the man to rest on your ears or play the political *faineant*.

The great world war just ended was waged "to make democracy safe for the world" and the peace that has just been signed is said to be a just peace to safeguard the nations becoming and remaining free self-contained and self-governed on right and true democratic lines. Now the battle for the peace, good Government and welfare of India is being fought out in London round the latest Government of India Bill.

The reasons why you found yourself forced to lay down the reins of office are no longer official secrets. There is besides before the public your remarkable minute of dissent and if you, as you are bound to, take up the cudgels to fight out and establish the many points of your sound minute you could palpably be quite within your rights and within your duty as a knight of the people. Sir, the time is not come when you can rightly lay down your arms and abandon the cause of the people. Your are still in the prime of life in full possession of your superior capabilities. It will yet be a long time before the people of the country could say to you "Well done thou good and faithful servant enter into your rest." Go there and join the fight and our best wishes go with you that you may be inspired to do your duty without fear of consequences. You are not too late. The contending armies still hold the field, take you your due and rightful place there and general India's cause to victory. *Vale, viveque*—Yours, truly,

C. M. CURSETJEE

Bombay, August 1.

INDIAN LEADER FOR SOUTHPORT.

It is interesting to know that the President of the Madras Labour Union, Mr. B. P. Wadia, is in this country, and, as a fraternal delegate from the first Indian Labour Union, will be present at the Labour Party Conference at Southport. He brings with him tht greetings of the working masses of India, who, under the whip of the new capitalism, are at last wakening from their apathy and are organising so as to control their lives and destinies. Much good work has already been done by the Labour Union in Madras, and the workers are learning the value of combination. It is the intention of the Indians, if at all possible, to make the delegates at Southport realise the danger in India.—"The Worker."

FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

DOMINION DELEGATION TO ROYAL COMMISSION REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 1.

Mr. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons to-day that the Government was not prepared to adopt the suggestion that the Dominion Governments should be asked to delegate representatives to the Royal Commission to report upon the best form of future government of Ireland.

"HOW WE ARE GETTING ON."

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

A Member of the Congress Deputation writing from London under date July 10, says:—

This week no outdoor work was done either by us or members of other deputations. There was an At Home party by National Indian Association at the 21 Cromwell Road on Tuesday last. It was was a social function and though we were invited and agreed to attend we could not. Mrs. Besant had been to Scotland week before last and delivered two lectures on India at Edinburgh and Glasgow. This is not, however, the time for propagandist work. The Joint Parliamentary Committee is appointed as reported in our last and we are all engaged in preparing our memorandum of evidence. Mrs. Besant and the Moderates have got theirs printed and yours is in the Press. It is intended to present an address to the King during the Peace celebrations in accordance with the Delhi Congress resolution. It is necessary, however, to obtain previous permission and we mean to apply for it at once. There will be grand Peace celebrations on 20th, or 21st instant.

We are told that the Committee means to hasten on and finish its work by the end of August. They say that the present Government may fall at any time when the domestic questions come to be handled as they must come to be, within the next few weeks. If this be so then Mr. Montagu's Reforms Bill stands in danger of being put off for another year. Mr. Montagu is said to be anxious to avoid such a fate if possible. Let us watch and see what happens. It is difficult to foretell anything as the domestic questions are so complicated that no one knows what turn they will take at any time specially the Irish and the nationalisation of mines question. The weather here at present being summer weather is fine for us. The temperature in shade is about 62 F. But in the actual sunshine it rises above 80 F. This is too hot for the Englishman, but good for us. We are all enjoying good health.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Indians first, as Indians second, and as Indians last, shorn of any notions of privilege; superiority; exclusiveness: aloofness that you may have had? Will you not come back and live among us as living symbols of the new *united* India we are all looking for—united in everything? And as Apostles of the new freedom, will you not come back to preach also to the multitude the new Gospel of freedom and equality in the social organisations of an old country, so unhappily divided against itself in self-sufficient groups,—that freedom and equality we have all been striving to attain for its political organisation, and which I have little doubt we shall?—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN.

TO THE INDIAN DELEGATES.

Brothers,—The garlands that are reverently put round your necks at Ballard Pier, more than the tokens of our good wishes are the symbols of the cause we hand to your stewardship. The faded flowers will the very next day be thrown out of the port-hole. But we feel you will not lay aside for a moment the responsibility, the trust and the hopes that accompany them.

Some of you will perhaps see Europe for the first time. You will all see the Englishman in his own home, and feel refreshed by a healthy change in a country of freer men. Looking back across the waters, you will perchance think of the bilious bureaucrat you have left behind, and wonder whether he could have possibly sprung from the race of those many noble men and women, that you will meet, possessed of kindlier hearts. You will feel that there is such a thing as the heart of Britain, which beats sound, and responds to human appeals,—in spite of some of the chains that still weigh on it in the British social and political organisation. To that heart, more than to the transient political majorities, you will doubtless address your appeal. You will meet placemen and patriots alike,—noble lords, commoners, representatives of British Labour, and everywhere, of course, the average Britisher.

You will, I am sure, help to rouse British public opinion, (though I often doubt how far that can be done at all,) on recent painful events in the Punjab, and on political reforms generally. Naturally, you will give the greatest attention to the Reform Proposals. You will not only stand by Mr. Montagu, but go even further than he is prepared to. You will appeal to British Labour on behalf of the labouring classes in India. You will appeal to British women on behalf of the womanhood of India. You will, in a word, appeal to all that is best in Britain for all that can be done by Britain for India, not as a matter of gift, but one of rights and duties.

The special object of your mission will perhaps also prompt you to take advantage of examining the working of the British constitution on the spot, and generally of representative institutions. You will, I am sure, watch with interest the devolution of power and responsibility in a country of freer men and women. You will know and feel, if not exactly see, what are, after all, the essential and fundamental bases of responsible Government. I wonder, if knowing and feeling it, you will still be able to define it. Is it only the spirit of liberty, as defined by John Stuart Mill? Is it still the partially achieved idea of equality? May it also perhaps not be expressed by commoner names of mutual confidence, social freedom, concerted action, and so forth?

Will you not come back, all of you, as

(Continued in Column 5.)

MR. BEPIN CHANDRA PAL.

Sailing per s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind for England to-day.

"TRUSTED TRIBUNE OF PEOPLE."

MR. HASSAN IMAM ON POLICY OF BEGGING.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION TO SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

The Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, All-India and Indian Home Rule Leagues, the National Home Rule League and the National Union gave a reception in honour of Sir Sankaran Nair at the Muzafarabad Hall yesterday morning. Among those present were the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Ramakant Malaviya, Mr. Hassan Imam, Mr. M. R. Jayker, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, Dr. Miss Joshi, Dr. M. G. Deshmukh, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. R. G. Munsiff, Mr. Ratansey D. Morarji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas. There was a large gathering of both ladies and gentlemen at the function.

Mr. J. A. Baptista said the pleasant duty of extending a warm welcome to their distinguished compatriot had devolved upon him. Sir Sankaran had had a carnival of orations and entertainments from the big people of Bombay but the present reception was from third class and intermediate class of men (laughter) and he was not going to inflict a big speech on him. He had been lionised by the patricians of Bombay but he had never been more cordially welcomed in any assembly than among the plebians he saw there (cheers), and they welcomed the trusted tribune of the people. They welcomed him not because he was an ex-judge of the High Court of Madras, not because he was the ex-member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, but because he was the ex-president of the Indian National Congress, which was the highest honour which an Indian could attain. (Cheers.). As the ex-president of the Indian National Congress, he would always have a warm corner in our hearts unless he deserted them, as some of the presidents in Bombay had done. They had also welcomed him there to express their gratitude to him. Indians were grateful to him for the sympathy he had shown for the sorrows of India, at the present critical and agonising moment. Indians were grateful to him, because there was not the slightest doubt that wherever they went the one question uppermost in the minds of Indians to-day was the great tragedy of the Punjab, and all that had been enacted by men who claimed to be civilised Christians! Indians were grateful to Sir Sankaran Nair for the part he had played in that respect, and he would like to assure him that they were proud of him; proud, because neither frowns nor favours, deterred him from doing his duty like a man; Indians were proud of him. and he congratulated him on that, on his great sense of duty to his Motherland, and the manliness of his principles. (Cheers.). Some of them were animated by high principles others are dominated by high prospects. Sometimes our aspirations do not rise higher than honours like Rao Sahebs and Khansahebs. (Laughter.).

FOLLOWING PRINCIPLES AND NOT HONOURS.

Sir Sankaran had been animated by the highest principles and he had always been following principles and not honours, and that was an excellent lesson to some of them, who should endeavour to emulate his example in that respect. Finally, they wished him a pleasant voyage to England, and hoped he would achieve the object he had at heart. He did not like to penetrate behind the *purdah*, but whatever his object might be they wished him all success. The speaker wished him to enter the Parliament in the interests of Labour, because Labour alone would do justice to India, and "if Labour fails then God help us". (Cheers.). There was only one thing more that he wished to tell Sir Sankaran. When Sir Sankaran goes to England he should tell the people of England about what had taken place in the Punjab, that the reign of brute force must cease. It was intolerable. It could only end in disaster. They did not want the rule of force, but the rule of reason and that Indians could no longer tolerate brute force; they had heard the Biblical principle of a tooth for a tooth; the Besantine cult of a bullet for a brickbat; but they had never heard of such a monstrous thing as sentencing six men to death for a petty assault on a woman. He asked him to convey to the people of England that India had done her duty with fidelity in the hour of England's tribulation and India, to-day, expected every Englishman to do his duty towards India and grant her request. He wished him a pleasant voyage to England and a speedy return (applause).

MR. M. R JAYKAR.

Mr. M. R. Jaykar said as had already been stated Sir Sankaran Nair had been entertained in Bombay for the last five or six days and throughout they had noticed that he did not wish to refer to his last performance and that was the resignation of his place in the Viceroy's Council. Sir Sankaran was entitled to their greatest respect for the great services that he had rendered in the highest possible [illegible] surrounded by the temptations of that [illegible] never forgetting, however, that he was [illegible] as the representative of India (cheers). He said, from his own experience, in Bombay official life was subject to a great many smiles and temptations but it must be said to the credit of Sir Sankaran Nair, their illustrious guest, that he had throughout all his performance, recognised as very few had recognised, that he was there to represent the voice of the Indian people, and to tell the Government what Indians felt about the Government. They were very much indebted to him for that and the gathering was a manifestation of their esteem and respect for him for the great services that he had rendered to the cause of India (cheers). They were always hearing about co-operation between Indians and Englishmen, and he was looking forward to the day when that co-operation would come; but for that, Indians and Englishmen should respect each other; mutual was the *sine qua non* of friendly cooperation, and it was absolutely necessary that Englishmen should respect Indians and Indians should respect Englishmen. Not upon mutual adulation, nor upon mutual courtesy, but upon mutual respect would the co-operation depend; and that was the great service that Sir Sankaran Nair had rendered to them. When Englishmen realised that an Indian was able to hold his own against an Englishman then they respected him, and Sir Sankaran was entitled to have a great place in the estimation of Indians. He had served his country by his meritorious sacrifice and Mr. Jayaker assured him that although the official Indian might not like him, and trust him, and honour him, the people of India respected and loved him (applause).

SYED HASAN IMAM.

Syed Hasan Imam in welcoming him on behalf of the All-India Home Rule League said it was not easy for one who had not himself been an official to realise the difficulties of an Indian who had the interests of his country at heart, who had the love of trutr at heart, and the love of right at heart. Occupying the high place of a member of the council, while he was in the midst of his colleagues, he must have been, oftentimes, subjected to their ridicule because an Indian had the courage to express his views in opposition to those of the Europeans who governed this country. It was not merely that temporary ridicule that discouraged Indians, but they had the allurements of social and official life, and they had the frowns of their colleagues and the men with whom they served. In spite of the frowns, and without any desire for favours when they found the Indians rising to their full glory, to their greatest height, they must have extraordinary strength of character. (Cheers.) He has had a little acquaintance of official life and therefore, he was in a position to appraise and gauge the measure of difficulty that must have lain in the path of Sir Sankaran. But strong and upright as he had been in the Council, he had the strength to say that although he was not there as the representative of the people, he was there as the representative of India. (Cheers.) There was a world of difference between a representative of the people and representative of India. Their appreciation lay in this—that while he stood out for Indians, he was standing, out not for them, but because he was standing out for the elementary rights of the people. They would find that his principles and his arguments would apply with equal force in all conditions and in all countries. He preached what was right, and he had the courage to preach that, although it was condemned by his bureaucratic friends, he had the courage to preach it without any desire of favour or fear. Indians did not charge him with any mission, because Sir Sankaran did not require any mission or message. He had, by the life he had led, given them assurance of his actions and his deeds, that wherever he might be, he would preach that which was right and he would preach that for the cause of humanity. (Cheers.) He was a great man who was not bound by territorial bounds, and whose affection and love were not reserved for any particular section of people, but for the general humanity. The rights of Indians could not be denied to them; they had their political rights and if any one ventured to deny them, it was their undoubted right to stand up and fight; nothing was worth having that was given to them as a gift. By the exercise of their intellect and energy they must prove to the world that they would have their rights, and if they once did it they would earn their rights and no one would be able to take them away from Indians. It was said that they were going to the British people to plead for their rights! They went to the British people, who were democratic and of liberal instincts, and who were placed in charge of their destiny,—and they did not go to the bureaucrats in this country for their rights,—to ask for the rights of Indians; they went to the British people and demanded their rights. and so long as they were servile Indians they would never be able to get their rights, for the British people were a manly people. If Indians showed their strength of mind and their strength of character to the British people they would acknowledge the rights of Indians and appreciate them. To go to them like weak people, was to go to them like beggars asking for favours and they would be denied to them. He, as an Indian, felt that humiliation, and if he were asked by them to go to the British people and ask them for favours he would say "No. I do not come to you as a beggar, but I come to you to demand my rights which you have got in your keeping, but which you have no right to keep for yourself, and the administration must be in my hands, and unless you give me the place of partnership in the Empire, I shall never rest content."

INDIAN AGITATION.

Indian agitation had been so much discredited by their enemies that it was stated to be disloyal to the Empire; they said that Indian agitation had created a great contempt for the Government. The Government by their ill-advised action, by their unpardonable actions, had brought themselves under criticism and contempt. The Government must give to the Indians the rights of citizenship and their place in the Empire. Indians had got a place—not of partnership but of slaves—and they were being relegated to the position of a subject people! When Indians were told that Indian blood had mingled with that of British soldiers on the battle-fields of France and that they would be equal partners in the Empire, Mr. Hassan Imam said, he did not believe in the promises of the bureaucracy; they knew better and had to believe in hard facts. In conclusion he wished the guest a safe and speedy voyage to England. (Cheers.)

SIR SANKARAN NAIR'S REPLY.

Sir Sankaran Nair said he had heard advice on all hands during the last few days as to what he should do when he went to England, and in reply he had been saying what he had to say. There was one matter on which they were not all agreed and perhaps he might make a slight reference to it. He trusted that both Mr. Baptista and Mr. Hassan Imam, when they declaimed about the rights of Indians, they were insisting upon the rights of every section of Indians including the ladies; he said that because he found there was some difference of opinion on the matter which it was just as well they should make clear and emphatic. Their representatives on the Franchise Committee had taken a view of the rights of ladies with which he was not in agreement. The observations which h[illegible] been made by the speakers would apply equally to all, and he was in hearty sympathy with them. He had nothing further to say, and he did not think it was necessary to say. It was possible that the temptations to which he had been exposed had been exaggerated, and no such credit was due to him, as they were disposed to give him, for doing his duty in the Council. There were some statements which had been made there to which, perhaps, he might take exception. He was going to England for the sake of his health and rest and he had no mission, as the President of the Home Rule League had, and he had no doubt he would fulfil it to their entire satisfaction.

The party dispersed after partaking of light refreshments.

PUNJAB SITUATION.

DELAY IN APPOINTING COMMISSION DEPLORED.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 31.

Under the joint auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha a public meeting was held last evening to consider the Punjab situation. The Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Iyer presided. Resolutions expressing sympathy with the people of the Punjab in their distressed condition on the declaration of martial law and deploring delay in the appointment of a commission to enquire into the Punjab situation were adopted.

The meeting recorded the appreciation of Sir Sankaran Nair's resignation as a protest against the martial law administration in the Punjab, and trusted that his Majesty's Government would recognise the full significance of Sir Sankaran Nair's protest as voicing the opinion of the entire Indian community.

The last resolution requested Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. Eardley Norton to lay the case of the Punjab before his Majesty's Government.

17,000 BLIND IN BURMA.

BLIND SCHOOL OPENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 31.

The Lieutenant-Governor on Wednesday afternoon opened a new blind school attached to St. Michael's Mission, Kammendine and, built at a cost of Rs. 30,000 to which the Government contributes Rs. 12,500. His Honour announced that that sum would be increased by Rs. 3,000 and that the annual grant would be increased from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000. Subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 20,000 were announced by the Bishop of Rangoon, purses the results of school collections being handed to Lady Craddock by the blind children.

Revd. W. H. Jackson, the blind clergyman who arrived in Burma less than two years ago and has worked up public interest in the school announced that there were 17,000 blind in Burma, very few of whom were self-supporting and that industrial training was the next step in the school's career for which trained teachers from England were necessary.

RACING AT HOME.

KING SOL WINS GOODWOOD CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 29.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 1.

The following is the result of the Goodwood Cup:—

King Sol	1
Irish Elegance	2
Scatwell	3

Fourteen ran.

Won by three quarters of a length, one half.

Betting at the start:—100 to 7 against King Sol, 100 to 30 against Irish Elegance, 5 to 1 against Scatwell.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The annual general meeting of the above society is announced to be held in the hall of the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Bhai Jiwanji lane, Thakurdwar on Sunday, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) and not at 4-30 p.m. as stated in my letter of the 31st Ultimo.—Yours, etc.

L. B. NAYAK.

August 1.

STUDENTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

ELPHINSTONIAN'S WORK.

The following report of the work done by the Elphinstone College Social Service League during the year 1918-19 was adopted at the annual general meeting held on Wednesday:—

The League entered its 2nd year of activity in August last with a good year's work behind it and with fair prospects of good work to be done. The present report will show how far these were realized in spite of serious interruption caused by the epidemics.

As usual the League worked by means of its sub-committees, each of which is in charge of a separate department of work. *The Poor Students Aid Sub-Committee* was very active in its work of collection and distribution of money and books. About 1,500 more books were collected. The Committee has been able so far to help 61 students with books of whom only 7 are Elphinstonians. Of the rest 16 are students of the Wilson College, 2 of the St. Xavier's, 1 from Surat and 1 from the Deccan College, Poona. The remaining 34 are school students. It is gratifying to note that the Committee has been able to satisfy all demands for books. As yet no student has applied for books and met with a refusal. The case for pecuniary aid, however, is different. In all about, 20 students applied for help, but the Committee was able to help only 11 owing to insufficiency of funds at its disposal. Of these 6 who are Elphinstonians have been given half fees for this term. The other 5 are from other colleges and school and they have been helped with monthly scholarships. One of them is a lady-student in the Grant Medical College, she is given half fees for the terms and more.

POOR STUDENTS' NEED.

The Committee would be able to extend its very useful work if adequate funds were forthcoming. There are a large number of students who have to depend entirely on public support for their maintainance and education. Besides these there are others who experience temporary difficulties through failure of their monthly supply from home or on account of some unforeseen circumstances, e.g., last year a F. Y. student residing in a college hostel was attacked by influenza and was lying on the floor unattended by any doctor as he could not afford to call one. A friend of his, however, who knew about our League, called at our office and something was speedily done in the matter. The student recovered and was then paid railway fare to his native place for otherwise he should have had to stay away here during vacation. And this is only one instance out of many. Quite a large number of students have to bear serious hardships to be able to prosecute their studies. They walk to their school or college several miles barefooted for lack of money to pay tram or railway fare. They are obliged to wear worn out garments, and incredible as it may sound to those who have never known what it is to miss a single meal in a day, they have to keep themselves on only one meal a day and thus struggle their way through poverty, but with their physical powers impaired and their mental energy sapped. In the opinion of our Hon. Patron, Principal Coverton, many college students are half-starved. The problem of the poor student is acute and a substantial fund is needed to solve it even partially. We make a special appeal to the public to help us in our humble efforts to relieve the distress of our future citizens. A beginning has already been made in collecting donations and we are indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen for the kind support:—

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Rs. 50; Mr. M. A. Master, Rs. 50; Mrs. P. Mowji, Rs. 35; Miss E. F. Robinson, Rs. 16; Miss J. P. Khandwalla, Rs. 10; Miss Khandwala, Rs. 5; Mrs. Dharamsi Morarji, Rs. 10; Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Rs. 25; Mr. J. J. Neemuchwala, Rs. 20; Mr. R. C. Master, Rs. 20; Mr. R. Pant, Rs. 15; Mr. H. B. Divatia, Rs. 15; Mr. P. T. Merchant, Rs. 10; Mr. M. H. Vakil, Rs. 8-5; Mr. A. M. Master, Rs. 6: Prof. Dhru, Rs. 15.

Besides these, we are deeply indebted to Mrs. Ambabai Anandwala and Mr. Krishnalal M. Jhaveri, who gave us Rs. 60 and Rs. 45 respectively for purchasing cupboards for the poor student library. It is not possible to review the work of this Committee without being impressed with the earnest efforts of its secretary, Mr. M. H. Vakil, to whom the Committee owes its sincere thanks.

PROMOTING TEMPERANCE AND SANITATION.

This sub-committee shows good progress and work. It was able to organize two very successful classes in First Aid—one for lady, the other for male students. A course of lectures on the subject was given by Captain Patel and Dr. Edul-Behram to whom the League owes its heartfelt thanks. These lectures were well-attended and it is gratifying to note that at an examination held in First Aid, 4 lady students and 13 male students were declared to have passed successfully. To encourage the study of Temperance Literature the Committee has invited prize essays on the subject of "Drill and Health." Two prizes have been offered and the competition is open to all undergraduates of the University. The Committee had sketched an excellent programme of work on Temperance which included an address from Dr. Mann, but they regret that they were unable to carry it out owing to the outbreak of epidemics. The Committee is making efforts to organize an order of total-abstainers from liquors and drugs, known as the Order of Good Templars. We are looking forward to seeing the birth of this new society very soon in our midst.

The Hospital Sub-Committee continued its work among the Indian soldiers in the Marine Lines War Hospital. A party of students visited the hospital on Saturday afternoons to write letters for the illiterate and to console and cheer the afflicted. It is needless to say how far the sepoys themselves appreciated the visits of the Elphinstonians. They anxiously awaited the arrival of Saturday afternoon and with it the arrival of a party of their student-friends to whom they would unburden their hearts.

The School Sub-Committee has not much to report. The evening classes for depressed class boys had to be discontinued for want of attendance. A magic lantern lecture in Gujarati on Ramayana was given by Mr. Morbagwala in Morarji Gocullas Hall. This was attended by 150 persons. Another student, Mr. Anant, attended the Sunday recreation for Parel workmen instituted by the Bombay Social Service League.

This, in brief, is the work that the League has been able to do during the year under report. With the coming of the new year and newer elements in the M. C. we might look forward to many fresh activities. There are several problems affecting the student community, which demand a speedy solution: The housing of 10,000 of Bombay students who reside in insanitary places amidst undesirable surroundings, is one. Opening an Employment Bureau on the model of those existing influence for seeing part time work for such students as are willing to work for their maintainance is another.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

PROHIBITED MASS MEETING IN BURMA.

LIEUT.-GOVERNORS AMAZING EXPLANATION.

ROWLATT ACT NOT TO BE CALLED IN QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 31.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma has written as follows to the two Indian promoters of the All-Burma mass meeting for the 1st July which was subsequtntly prohibited:—

There is no objection of? the reform schemes in Burma, but serious objection would be taken if extraneous matters are introduced either under the colour of the published resolutions or as separate resolution not on the agenda. In particular the Lieutenant-Governor has no intention of permitting meetings at which the adoption of passive resistance is advocated or at which the policy of Government in connection with the passing of the Rowlatt Act, or the suppression of the recent disturbances in the Punjab is called in question. The public of Burma in discussing the political reforms which should be adopted in Burma, are in no way concerned with the event in the Punjab, a subject which it would be inappropriate at a meeting which purport to be called for the discussion of constitutional reforms. Of the latter subject there is no desire on the part of Government to prevent the fullest discussion of the points at issue.

A REQUEST TO X. Y. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Let me request the distinguished citizen of Bombay pseudonymed X.Y.Z., to address, in the wake of his four open letters to various personalities, a fifth open letter to the spiritual heads of the Christian Church in India, particularly my Lord Bishop of Bombay. This spiritual Lord had taken the trouble of writing a supererogation on the political incapacity of Indians in 1917 a little before the famous August 1917 Declaration. His Lordship had, therein, emphasised his having passed 39 years of his life in England and claimed to represent—besides the Church of England—the conscience of Englishmen. Let his Lordship be asked if the Punjab affairs, that have aroused the resentment of a number of English laymen, do not twinge his spiritual conscience or if they are quite in consonance with the traditions of English High Church and Englishman's creed of liberty and justice. Let his Lordship be asked if it is not his duty to come out to warn the administrators who are wrecking all faith in English justice. Hoping X.Y.Z., with his powerful pen shakes his Lordship out of the torpor enveloping his Lordship.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

AWARD SET ASIDE.

A PATENT ERROR OF LAW.

Re. Indian Arbitration Act and the Arbitration between Champsy Bhara & Co., and another.
The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..... Appellants & Petitioners.
v.
Messrs. Champsey Bhara & Co. a firm. ..... Respondents.
(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Pratt, who dismissed the petition of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., on the ground that the objections raised by them to the award of the Arbitrators, viz. (1) that there was no dispute which could be referred to arbitration; (2) that the arbitrators had no jurisdiction and (3) that there was an error of law patent on the face of the award, were untenable.

THE FACTS.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the present appeal are as follows:—The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., filed a petition on the Original Side of the High Court to set aside an award in favour of the respondents Champsey Bhara & Co. The award was made by the arbitrators under the following circumstances. On the 17th August 1918, the respondents (Champsey Bhara & Co.) agreed to sell to the appellants (J. B. S & W. Co.) 100 bales of New M. & G., F. G. Mundra Cotton at Rs. 905 a candy delivery 1st October to 25th November. On the 4th September, 1918, a similar contract was made for the sale of 100 bales at Rs. 950 a candy. Both the said contracts were subject to the rules and regulations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Ltd.

Against the said contracts, the respondents tendered cotton. Surveys were held and in each case the arbitration made awards giving an allowance of Rs. 10/8 per candy. These awards were confirmed on appeal by the Appeal Committee. Rule 52 of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Rules laid down the rights of the buyers if the tender was not approved. If the final award for inferiority of quality be in excess of Rs. 5 per candy the buyer shall have the option either to take the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators or the appeal committee, or upon giving notice in writing to the seller and original tenderer to refuse the same. In accordance with this rule, the appellants gave the respondents notice that they refused the cotton tendered. The rule further provided that if the buyer refused the cotton, he might either buy in the market at a reasonable rate on account with and expense of the seller or invoice it back to the seller at the market rate of the day upon which the final award should be made. In the event of the buyer exercising his option of invoicing the cotton back to the seller at the market rate of the day upon which the final award had been made, he should notify his immediate seller or the original tenderer within 24 hours of the arbitration for appeal if any being finally disposed of. The appellants did not exercise either of the options mentioned in the rule. The obvious reason was that the market had fallen. On the 28th November, the respondents wrote to the appellants claiming Rs. 25,000 being the difference between the contract rates and the prevailing rates, when the cotton was rejected. The appellants replied on the 30th November, that the contracts were broken and therefore they were not liable to the respondents. On the 4th December, the respondents wrote that they proposed to refer the matter to arbitration under the provisions of Rule 18. The appellants replied that they were not bound to refer the matter to arbitration. At the request of the respondents, the Association appointed two arbitrators under the rules to decide the alleged claim preferred by the respondents.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS.

The appellants submitted their contentions to the arbitrators in writing. On the 23rd December, the arbitration published their award, directing that the appellants should pay to the respondents the sum of Rs. 25,000. Their award was confirmed by the Appeal Board on the 9th January. The appellants, thereupon, filed their petition in the High Court to set aside the award, which petition was dismissed by Mr. Justice Pratt on the ground that the reasons advanced by the petitioners for setting aside the award were untenable.

The Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice in the course of the judgment said that in the view his Lordship took of the proper construction of Rule 52, a dispute could only validly arise in the event of the buyer exercising one of the options mentioned in the rule. But his Lordship thought that really the first two points were involved in the third, since, if the third could not be found in the appellant's favour, it would follow that there was a dispute which it was within the jurisdiction of the arbitrators to decide. The question whether there was an error patent on the face of the award presented many difficulties. The rule was clear as laid down in Landauer v. Asser, 1905 2. K. B. 184 that the Court would set aside an award if there was an error of law patent on the face of it. It was contended that the arbitrators having given no reasons for their award, the error of law which it was said they had committed, was a matter of speculation only so that it could not be patent on the face of the award. But the arbitrators had recited the contracts which included the rules of the Association, the rejection of the cotton tendered, the reasons for such rejection and the claim of the respondents and it seemed perfectly obvious from this award, that they had allowed the claim, made by the respondents in their letter of the 28th November, based on their construction of the provisions of rule 52. If then, it was patent that the arbitrators had wrongly constructed the contract, it seemed on the authority of Landauer v. Asser that the Court was entitled to set aside the award. To use the language of Kennedy J. the arbitrators in this case had based their decision viz., that the respondents were entitled to the sum they claim entirely upon the terms of the contract. If it was clear that in no case under rule 52 could the buyers be liable to pay a sum of money as damages, or compensation, or what ever else it might be called to the seller after he had rightly rejected the cotton, then it seemed to his Lordship that an award directing him to pay in such a case a certain sum of money was bad on the face of it in point of law.

BUYER'S RIGHTS.

What were the buyer's rights if he rejected the cotton? He might buy in the market at a reasonable rate on account with and expense of the seller. That was to say, if the market had gone up and he bought he could call upon the seller to pay the difference. If the market had gone down and he bought it was obvious he had no claim against the seller, but the seller had certainly no claim on the buyer for the saving the buyer had effected. (2) The buyer might invoice the cotton back to the seller if the market rate of the day upon which the final award had been made. This he could only do if the market had risen. There was no compulsion upon him to invoice the cotton back to the seller if the market had fallen. These two options were given to a buyer as a foundation for a claim against the seller for damages, and no man in his senses would exercise either of them unless the market had risen. If the market had fallen, he had no claim against the seller and he could either buy or not as he chose.

It was entirely opposed to the general provisions of the Contract Act and to the Common Law that a buyer who had rightly rejected goods tendered under a contract of purchase and sale should be in any way liable to the seller If the members of the Association thought that there should be such a liability, then they must provide for it by express conditions in the contract. His Lordship was aware that his opinion was contrary to the view of the arbitrators and the members of the Board of Appeal, men of great experience in the cotton trade, but as they had imposed a liability on the buyer which could not possibly be said to have been provided for by the contract on a proper construction of its terms, there was an error of law patent upon the face of the award which entitled the Court to set it aside. The appellants were awarded their costs in both Courts and as the appellants had paid the sum awarded, they were entitled to a refund and interest at 6 per cent. from the date of payment.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellants.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. H. S. Captain appeared for the respondents.

Solicitors for the appellants: Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia & Co.

Solicitors for the respondents. Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

ALLEGED ABETMENT OF DACOITY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Rahim Albha v. The King-Emperor.
(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision Mr. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach. He agreeing with the assessors held that the charge of abetment of dacoity against the appellant was proved. He convicted him under Sections 395 and 109 I.P.C. and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The facts are briefly these:—

The appellant Rahim Albha is a Girasia landholder in the District of Broach owning property worth about a lakh of rupees. It was alleged by the prosecution that a dacoity had taken place on the 5th of October 1918, and eleven Sindhis Mahomedans had taken part in it and the accused had abetted the offence.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The story of the complainant Shankerbhai Rashibhai was that a robbery was committed at his house at Kimoj in the Jambusar Taluka of the Broach District. On the evening of the 5th October, the complainant and several others were sitting together in another house of his which was situated opposite to his residential house in which the dacoity took place, and they were reading Mahabharat. At about 9 p.m., they heard tramping of feet of several people and they came out to see what was the matter. Soon after coming out they heard a shot. They came inside and shut the door. After shutting the door they began to look through the cracks in the window what the dacoits were doing. Some of them went into his residential house and others remained outside. They remained there for one hour and then went away. After their departure he went into his residential house and noticed what had taken place. The dacoits had lathis, dharias and gun with them. On the 6th October, the police were informed that some Sindhis had encamped at a well near by and that a dacoity had taken place. The police arrested the accused of whom two ran away. Among them, there was the approver Bahadar. All the eleven accused were sentenced to seven years. The present appellant was also sentenced along with them for the abetment of the dacoity.

DENIAL OF CHARGE.

The present appellant denied the charge.

The Sessions Judge found him guilty observing "I have to consider whether it is proved that the accused No. 15 (i.e. the present appellant) abetted the commission of the dacoity at Kimoj. The prosecution has called evidence to show that the accused is heavily indebted. From the evidence there is no doubt about the accused being heavily in debt. The most important piece of evidence against the accused is that of Bahadar. It is quite true that Bahadar had done his best in this Court to shield this accused. This is due to some secret agency which has been working after Bahadur gave his evidence before the committing Magistrate. Another important piece of evidence against the accused is his identification. The explanation given by accused about his absence from his village is not satisfactory. He was not found in his village on the 5th November. A proclamation had to be issued. On the 16th November he surrender. It is urged that many an innocent person does this to avoid the arrest. An innocent man need not fear. Taking the evidence into consideration I am clearly of opinion that it proves that accused did abet the commission of the Kimoj Dacoity."

It was urged on behalf of the accused that his conviction had been based on the statement of the approver before the committing Magistrate which had been withdrawn before the Court of Sessions and the statement even if true, was insufficient to bring home the charge of abetment against the appellant. The appellant had been seriously prejudiced by his having been jointly tried along with the other accused. The conviction was bad in law and on the facts as it proceeded according to the appellant, on the sole retracted statement of an approver. There was no independent corroboration of his statement against the appellant. Alleged confession of the approver was also inadmissible for the reason that it was admittedly made after promise and inducement made and given to the approver by persons in authority.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships after stating the facts observed that all that was said by Bahadar, the approver, on the previous occasion or in his statement on oath was stated under an inducement of pardon. The account given by him was false. It might be mentioned that on the 10th December last, the accused No. 15 that is, the present appellant was said to have been identified by this approver. A pair of trousers put on by accused No. 5 was said to be the property of accused No. 15. The Sessions Judge on the consideration of the evidence of the approver and other corroborative circumstances held that the case against the appellant was proved. It seemed, however, to their Lordships that the case against the appellant was not established. Firstly, the evidence of Bahadar was subject to infirmities taking it as it was it did not prove more than this that the gang of dacoits passed on the 5th October, through the appellant's village. No doubt, the appellant had a talk with some members of the gang. It seemed to their Lordships that that evidence taken by itself was not sufficient to connect the appellant with the actual commission of the dacoity. Prosecution relied on the suggestion of Bahadar than on any direct evidence. Apart from that the approver has resiled from that statement. Secondly, the approver did not mention the name of the appellant for 22 days. There was a delay of more than a month in inculpating the accused. That was a circumstance not explained by the prosecution. The two circumstances relied upon by the Sessions Judge did not appear to their Lordships to carry the case further and were not such clearly corroborative circumstances as to remove the infirmities of Bahadar. The mere fact that the article of the type used by the appellant was found on the accused No. 5 was not a corroborative circumstance. As regards identification there was no doubt, that Bahadar did identify the accused. But their Lordships did not attach importance to that fact as done by the Sessions Judge. Under the circumstances of the case identification had no corroborative value. Their Lordships thought that the conviction based entirely upon such circumstances ought not to stand. The Sessions Judge had relied on the pecuniary circumstances of the accused. It was no doubt a circumstance to be taken into consideration but their Lordships did not attach any particular importance to it. Their Lordships thought that it did not throw any light whether he had abetted the dacoity with which he was charged. The fact that he was in debted had nothing to do with the point.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The accused was acquitted and discharged. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. D. N. Bahadurji) with the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

LAND ACQUISITION APPEAL.

VALIDITY OF A BINDING AGREEMENT.

The Fort Press Co., Ltd., Appellants and Defendants vs. The Municipal Corporation of Bombay, Respondents and Plaintiffs.
(*Before Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice Marten.*)

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, dated 24th February, 1919, The case arose out of the proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the compulsory acquisition of the defendant's land for public purposes by the Bombay Municipality. The real point in the appeal was whether in law a binding agreement as to the amount of the compensation would ever be made between the Municipality and a landowner, before the Collector had made his award. If so had such an agreement been made in the present case, and how was it to be enforced?

The agreement relied on by the Municipality was contained in two documents of 12th September, 1917. The first was a letter written by the Secretary of the defendant company to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality. It said that the company was willing to accept without prejudice the sum of Rs. 1,45,517 inclusive of 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition and cost of the chimney. The amount would be subject to deductions, of the capitalized dues to the Collector and of the easements of the neighbouring properties any. The acceptance of the Municipal Commissioner was as follows: "Discussed with E. E. compared figures with the original estimate. I approve of the case being settled on the conditions stated in the last letter from the Fort Press Co. for Rs. 1,45,517.

The plaintiffs alleged that those documents amounted to a contract between the plaintiffs and the defendants, that the defendants should not claim more than Rs. 1,45,517 as compensation for their premises, and that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendants that amount only whatever the award made and that it should be paid even if the award awarded a less sum for compensation. Mr. Justice Macleod had accepted that view, and had granted consequential declaratory relief, but had not granted any injunction.

MEETING BEFORE COLLECTOR.

At a meeting before the Collector on 29th January, 1918, it was contended by counsel on behalf of the defendant company that no agreement had been arrived at, and that even if there had been that was not the proper place to decide the matter and that they were entitled to had evidence as to value. They also made a formal claim for Rs. 5,71,660 as compensation. On this after some discussion the proceedings were adjourned by the Collector.

Out of the 8 issues raised at the trial the first six depended on whether there was an offer and an acceptance by the plaintiffs and the defendants or their duly authorised agents. It was admitted by counsel at the hearing of the appeal that if the company's letter of September, 12, amounted to an offer and the other issues, except No. 7 would be decided against the company His Lordship had no doubt whatever that the letter was an offer and not a mere invitation to make offers. The theory of an invitation was hopelessly inconsistent with, among other things their own, resolution and their own solicitor's letters. The defendants therefore failed on issues 1—6, and No. 8. That left only issue No. 7, viz., whether the agreement if any was merely arrived at for the purpose of proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act, and if so, whether such an agreement could be specifically enforced by the plaintiffs against the defendants. His Lordship then discussed the provision of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, and expressed the opinion that the Bombay Municipality had wide independent powers, as indeed one would expect in a Corporation of their importance; and that the intervention of Government was only necessary to enforce an acquisition, and even then it was the Municipality which paid, and the Municipality which got the land.

NEXT POINT.

Next point was what was the effect of the agreement? According to the contention of the defendants, the agreement meant nothing. It was nullity. So also were the different resolutions of the Company, This contention seemed to his Lordship wholly inconsistent not only with their own letter, but also with the desire of the law to give such business efficacy to business transactions, as both parties must have intended it, should have. The intention of the party seemed to be to arrive at a definite figure for better or far worse and not to leave the matter open to the costs and uncertainty of future litigation before the Collector or the Court. Under the circumstances the agreement was for a lawful consideration and for a lawful object and was consequently a "contract" within the meaning of Section 10 of the Contract Act, provided it was unforcible at law. Damages would in certain events be obtainable by the Municipality and similarly, if the award were less than the sum agreed on, the defendants might recover the difference from the Municipality It would therefore seem that the contract was enforceable at law, namely, in damages.

The last point to consider was the actual relief which the learned judge had granted viz. the declaratory relief set out in the decree under appeal. In one sense the precise relief to be granted—apart from the declaration as to the existence of the agreement—was a matter of small importance. One would imagine that any tribunal required to asses a money value would readily accept the sum arrived at by the parties after a year's hard bargaining.

In the result his Lordship was of opinion that the decision of the learned trial judge was right, and the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

A WARNING.

In conclusion his Lordship added by way of warning that the case appeared to be an exceptional one, and that in his opinion it must not be taken as encouraging parties to come to High Court over disputes in matters pending before the Collector under the Act. Nor did his Lordship see any adequate reason why the Collector should necessarily adjourn his proceedings pending such a High Court suit. He had done so in the present case out of courtesy, but one could imagine cases where important works might thereby be delayed to the great detriment of the general public.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Coltman and Mr. Campbell appeared for the respondents.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co.

SUIT UPON A MORTGAGE BOND.

ADMISSBILITY OF ORAL EVIDENCE.

Kashiram Maniram Tamboli,
vs.
Shankar Ganpat Simpi and others.
(*Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.*)

This was an appeal under the Letters—Patent.

The facts are fully given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice.

The plaintiffs filed a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 due on a mortgage bond exceeded by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff's father. The defendant's case was that the deceased father of the plaintiff's accepted payment of Rs. 800 and orally agreed to receive that sum in full discharge of the liability of Rs. 2,000 on the mortgage.

The trial court held the plea proved and dismissed the plaintiff's suit. Against that decree, plaintiffs appealed to the District Court, who complained the decree of the trial court. Thereupon, the plaintiffs filed a second appeal to the High Court and Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting alone, dismissed the appeal with costs. Against that decree, this Letters Patent Appeal was filed.

The trial court had admitted evidence led by the defendant to show that the two is mortgages in the suit were discharged by the mortgage by a payment of Rs. 800, It was—argued in appeal that this evidence was inadmissible on the ground that it resconded or modified the contract required to be in writing which had been registered according to law. The learned appellate Judge has held that the evidence called and received was directed to a totally different purpose, namely, the purpose of showing that these contracts of mortgage had been terminated by a discharge of the obligation imposed by them and he saw nothing in Section 92 of the Evidence Act prohibiting the admission of such evidence. Their Lordships were referred to the recent case, reported in I.L.R. 42 Madras P 41, which seemed to them to be exactly on all fours with the present case. The headnote runs "A subsequent oral agreement to take less than is due under a registered mortgage—bond is an agreement modifying the terms of a better contract, and, if it has to be proved, oral evidence is inadmissible under Section 92 proves 4 of the Indian Evidence Act." The learned Chief Justice held that it would be an extremely dangerous proceeding if evidence were allowed of such agreements. One can easily imagine that there may have been many cases, where the mortgagor may set up a false case of such an agreement, and, it is to meet such cases, that proviso 4 to Section 92 of the Evidence Act is enacted. The appeal therefore, was allowed, with costs throughout.

Mr. A. G. Sathaye appeared for the appellant.

Dewan Bahadoor Rao and Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1304-18—Jehangir M and S. Jankibai widow v Amibai widow, Mulla and M, Part heard.
1312-18—In person, Abdul Hassein Esufalli v. Messrs D J Mistry & Co. a firm, Little & Co.
1053-18—Ard H D & Co., Karsondas Gordhondas a firm v. Doongarsing Chottalal a firm, Payne & Co.
1322-18—Ard H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji v. Mathuradas Manji a firm, Mulla & Mulla.
102-17—Madh K and Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Co.
1113-16—Soonderdas and Co. Bai Manbai widow v. Jugjiwan Raisey Raja, Mulla and M.
326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and Din.
926-18—Ard H D and Co, Kesharbai v Bhimji Meghji and ors, Shroff and D, Tyeb D and Co, Ard H D and Co.
946-17—Surajmal and Co, Seth Gordhandas Parshottamdas and ors v Goverdhandas Khetsey a firm, Madh K and Ch.
1339-18—Ard H D and Co, Messrs M H Mowla and Sons a firm v Aaron A Nissim, Little and Co.
1344-18—Mehta D and L, Messrs J Ramdas and Co a firm v Messrs Chakulbhai Moolji a firm, Soonderdas and Co.
1345-18—Matu J & M, Mirza Zainu Abedin Khan Shirazi v. Rev. W B Bancroft, Craigie B & O.
1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and M.
1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.
1363-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari and anr, Little and Co., For postponement.
1353-18—Payne and Co, Ganeshdas Devidas and Co a firm v Dinsha Namdar and Co a firm, Mulla and M.
1334-18—Pandia and Co, Ratilal Maganlal v Messrs. Harilal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v. Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw & Co., M B Chotia.
1148-18—Mulji and Th. Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Radhabai widow, Daphtary F & D.
630-18—Dubash and Co., Messrs. Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Motichand and D.
1029-18—Craigie B and C, The Bombay Dyeing and Mafg Co Ltd v. Mahomedally A Sacoor, Little and Co.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR SATURDAY THE 2ND OF AUGUST 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE (IN COURT).

678-17—Ard H D & Co., Govindlal Bansilal v. Bansilal Motilal & ors, Mer K & Co., Bhai K & G, Manek & N, Ard H D & Co., Little & Co., Payne & Co.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBERS.)

LIST B (COUNSEL.)

1465-19—Edg G W & Co., Vaneehand Rajpal & & ors v. Lukhmichand Maneckchand, Bhai K & G, 22-7-19.
O S 189-19—Mulji & Th. Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos v. Hansraj Lukhmidas, Vachha & Co., 26-6-19.
O S 1754-19—Sham M & H, Jamnadas Goculdas v. Shamcorebai widow, Nanu N & Co., 26-6-19.
O S 2046-19—Nanu H & Co., Shamkorebai widow v. Goculdas Jivraj & ors, Sham M & H, Jehangir & S, Ard H D & Co., Nanu H & Co., 14-7-19.
O S 2047-19—Ard H D & Co., Abdulla Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood v. The Hon'ble Mr. A M Kajiji & ors, Bhai K & G, 14-7-19.
1862-18—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs. Jaswantlal Dadilal a firm v. Messrs. Chunilal Lallubhai a firm, M B Chothia, 28-7-19.
568-19—Bhai K & G. Amratlal Vastuchand v. Himatlal Jugjivan & anr, Man H M & Co., 28-7-19.
1386-18—Amin & D. Esmail Valji Vasta v. Abdulla Valji & anr, Kanga & S, Manch & N, 28-7-19.
1660-19—Little & Co., Messrs H Harilal Bros. a firm v J B Brown & ors, Pandia & Co., 29-7-19.
1074-17—M R Chothia, N M Dave v. Nakrabhai J Shaw & Co., N C Dalal, 31-7-19.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT

LONG CAUSES.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutana v Kanaylal Revashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.
1349-18—Shamrao M and H, Harakchand Mankhlal v Chunilal Nanalal, Dubash and Co.
1096-18—Khanderao L and M, Ibrahim Thaverbhai a firm v Nasarwanji Masani Mulji and Th.
716-19—M B Chothia, Messrs Premchand Chimanlal a firm v Kakalbhai Umedchand a firm, Daph F and D.
297-18—Merwanji K & Co., Babu Kalicharandas v. Aga Cumberalli bin Aga Hossen Lord & ors, Hiralal Th & Co., Mulla & Mulla.
844-18—N C Dalal, Nagardas Chhaganlal v. Hirachand Valchand, Motichand and D.
752-18—Bhimji and Co, Kessavji Ghellabhai v Dharamsey Meghji a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.
754-18—Mulla & M, Hanumanprasad Begaria v. W C Morley, Raghavaya N & Co.
713-17—Dubash & Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandvalla & Co.
809-17—Dubash and Co., Chimaniram Motilal a firm v. Sobhagmal Himatmal and ors, Khandwalla & Co.
1522-18—Pandia and Co., Messrs R Hatimbhoy & Co. a firm v. Hasanalli Mulla Gulam Hoosein, Little and Co.
1350-17—Ard H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B and Co, Matu J and M.
1117-18—Bhai K and Gir, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm, Mulla and Mulla.
1123-18—N C Dalal, Wadilal Nathubhai and Sons a firm v Ramprasad Mulchand, Purnanand and Club.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1954-18—Bhaik K & G, Girdharlal Ambalal a firm v. Gopaldas Ranchhordas, Khandwalla & Co.
1836-19—Mal M R & Co., Jamnadas Manishanker v. Bhat Vishweshwar Gangaran & anr, Edg G W & Co., Meh D & L.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

58-18—Shroff and Din, Rustomji Edulji Bharucha v Lieut-Col M P Kharegat, Craigie B and Co.
1243-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Gambhirmal Himatmal and ors, Tyebji D and Co.
1145-17—Captain and V, Messrs Salemahomed Peermahomed and Co a firm v The Binod Mills Co Ltd. Craigie B and C.
714-18—Craigie B and C, Messrs W and A Graham and Co a firm v Pragji Ebjee and ors, Bhai K and Gir.
191-18—Sabnis and Gore, Krishnarao Nanabhoy Chapwalla v Vasantrao Nanabhai Chapwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Dastur and Co, Daph. F and D.
321-18—Mulji and Tha, Amritlal Hiralal a firm v Gordhandas Kaliandas, Mehta D and L.
815-18—Purshotamdas and Co, Bhagwanji Devkaran a firm v The G I P Railway Co and anr, Little and Co.
1391-18—Matu J and M, Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm v Madhavdas Jethabhai, Captain and V.
1408-18—Mans H M and Co, Bai Yeshwanthai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandari, Little and Co.
1421-18—Bhai K and Gir, Bai Champa v The Bombay Stores Supply and Trading Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.
1386-18—Amin and Desai (for a pauper), Esmail Vali Vastra v Abdulla Vali Vastra and anr, Kanga and S, Mancher and N.
1393-18—Bhai K and Gir, Tekhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Somji and anr, Ard H D and Co.
1272-18—Bhimji & Co., Caiitan Francio Murzello & ors v. Daniel Mansel Murzello & ors, Daph F & D, Bhimji & Co.

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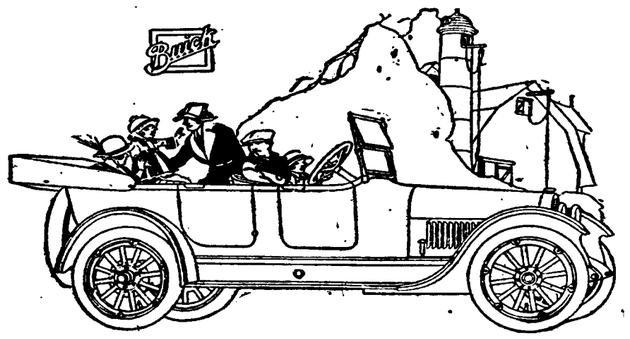

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SHAKURPUR STRIKE CASE.

ELEVEN SENTENCED.

ONE ACQUITTED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 31.

Mr. Currie, A.D.M., being ill, Col: Beadon pronounced judgment in one of the April disturbance cases known as the Shakurpur Strike Wire-Cutting Case, yesterday. Of the twelve accused, only one Hari Narain, a G. I. P. cabinman, defended by Mr. Asaf Ali, has been let off, on technical grounds. The remaining accused have been convicted, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 years' rigorous imprisonment with 3 months' solitary confinement to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Briefly stated the alleged facts of the case were that on 13th April, the railway staff (Indians) at Shakurpur received a practice telegraph message from Delhi stating that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested and all the railway staff were closing work as a mark of mourning. Certain persons including Hari Chand, Assistant Station-Master, and other members of the clerical staff, resolved to go on strike by midnight that day and are alleged to have made strenuous efforts to organise a clearly extensive and partially successful strike. In consequence of about 30,000 persons being on strike, a party of mechanics and menials decided to go and cut the telegraph wires and pull up the wire. As a matter of fact, the wires were cut by one of the alleged ringleaders of the strike and the wire-cutting party turned approver and deposed to the guilt of his quondam friends and accomplices.

DEFENCE POSITION.

The defence did not dispute the broad facts of the allegations, but maintained that the strike was due entirely to economic causes and was effected for rise of pay, especially as *hartal* conditions had aggravated the usual distress of the underpaid staff. It was not admitted by the defence that the strike was due to political causes.

PROSECUTION.

The prosecution proceeded under Rule 24 of the Defence of India Consolidation [illegible] and also under Section 24 of the Indian Telegraph Act. Messrs. S. N. Bose and Zikrur Mohman appealed for the defence besides Mr. Asaf Ali. The defence raised several objections to the prosecution and contended that the District Magistrate's sanction was wholly inadequate inasmuch as the word "sanctioned" appended to a vague request by the senior Superintendent of Police, asking for the District Magistrate's sanction to prosecute 10 persons without specifying in that document the individual intended to be prosecuted, amounted to a total want of sanction. They also maintained that there was a clear misjoinder in the prosecution, which vitiated the whole trial.

The trial has been concluded after about 3 months, and the A. D. M. has dealt with the case in a lengthy judgment covering some thirty-five typewritten pages.

ORIGINAL MAGISTRATE.

The Magistrate has got over the legal objections in a very original fashion by holding that the rulings quoted on the point of sanction all relate to sanction under the Criminal Procedure Code and do not apply to sanction under the Defence of India Act, overlooking that the safeguards provided against the ordinary law, of the land should be even more vigilantly guarded and applied against emergency penal laws. He had further found that the strike was in its origin a political one. The cases of individual accused have been more or less fully dealt with. The sentences passed on those held guilty of organising strike are generally regarded as exceptionally severe.

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST A DISTRICT JUDGE.

The other day, his lordship, Mr. Justice Wallace of the Allahabad High Court, had to dispose of a criminal revision preferred by Nirmal Sing and nine others, all Thakoors of Kateli, against a decision of the Sessions Judge of Shahajehanpur, confirming the order of the lower court convicting them under Sections 147 and 332 for rioting, etc. Mr. J. M. Banerjee, who appeared on behalf of the applicants, made the following allegations against the Judge in course of his address :—

"I appeared in the Sessions Judge's Court for the applicants and I might tell your Lordship what happened there. The learned Judge after hearing my arguments, turned round to the Government Pleader there and said, 'Mr. Government Pleader, I don't believe the Sub-Inspector. There is nothing in the case.' Whereupon the Government Pleader replied, 'But the District Officer wants conviction (of the applicants). On hearing this, the learned Judge said, 'Oh; if that is so, I shall convict them.' This was said in open court there and I repeat it in open court here, my Lord."—"The Amrita Bazar Patrika."

The price of Java white sugar at Rangoon fell on Wednesday from Rs. 115 to Rs. 95 per 100 viss, or the retail rate from Re. 1/4/0 to Re. 1 per viss. In January the price was Rs. 45 to Rs. 59 per 100 viss.

VIRAMGAM RIOTS CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, July 30.

The First Special Tribunal trying the Viramgaum Riots case composed of Mr. Vernon as President, Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. Velinkar as Commissioners reassembling to-day disposed of one bail application presented by Mr. K. N. Desai on behalf of one Nuru Peerbhai. The application was granted and a security of Rs. 1,500 was taken.

Then the Court proceeded to hear the arguments advanced by the defence counsel Mr. Kalidas Jaskaran Javeri on behalf of accused No. 7. Counsel argued that one Dadamia who was not on good terms with the accused helped Mr. Motichandra, the Fouzdar in getting up the evidence in this case and witness Musabhai was also actively engaged in that task. Mr. Kalidas urged that it could not have been possible for Musabhai to mark out the accused while on his way to the mill among so many men who had collected there. Here Mr. Velinkar remarked that the witness had deposed that he knew the accused No. 7 by name. Continuing Mr. Kalidas said that there was not any talk between them at the time and witness would not have implicated the accused if there had not been any previous quarrel between them. In fact the accused No. 7 was the victim of party quarrels. One party was led by Dadamia and the other by all the Kasbatis. The dispute was as to who should read a *Kutbo* (prayer.). The next point was the competition for election of a member to the municipal board. There were two candidates, one Dadamia and the other Nathumia. The accused worked on behalf of Nathumia. There was great disagreement between Dadamia's party and the Moulvie's. All the Pattawalas who had deposed that there was no disagreement belonged to Dadamia's party and it would be very unsafe to rely upon those witnesses.

Mr. H. M. Parekh, on behalf of accused No. 41 argued that the accused could not be charged under section 121 I.P.C. as there was no evidence to show that he had taken part in the riots by any overt act. He also could not be accused of conspiracy as there was no previous arrangement and the scheme to conspire among the rioters As regards the abetment of crime, it had not been proved against the accused that he instigated the rioters or he made any conspiracy with them. There were four prosecution witnesses and one defence witness. The only charge against the accused as stated by those witnesses was that the accused had gone to a confectioner's shop and appealed to him to give food to the rioters. A charge of extortion could not be maintained against him as he only entreated the confectioner. The defence witness had deposed that the accused was threatened with beating in case he refused to accompany them to the confectioner's shop. Any man under such circumstances and threats would have done as he was obliged to do. The pleader therefore, strongly urged the innocence of the accused. The argument was not over when the Court rose for the day.

RAILWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see from your article of yesterday that you have now interested yourself in the question of abnormal fares which the Indian Railway Companies are still charging, though the war ended about nine months ago. The complaint of the public is not merely that the fares should be reduced to the pre-war rates, but that such concessions as week-end tickets and 1st and 2nd class return tickets should also be resumed. The Railway Companies will admit that the public did not raise the slightest protest, but, on the contrary, submitted to all the restrictions imposed upon them, though during the war time, living had become exceedingly dear and cheap travelling was all the more desirable. Is it not therefore upto the Companies to revert to the pre-war tariff without further delay as they have had nine months to adjust matters. It is at the same time to be remembered that the P. and O. Company had to reduce their passage rates in response to the protests of influential bodies, though the demand for tonnage was great even at the time when they had reduced their rates.

When such a powerful organ of public opinion as yours has voiced the strong feeling in this matter of the dumb millions of the Indian travelling public, there is every hope that no opportunity will be lost of dinning into the ears of the authorities that be of the imperative and immediate necessity of reverting to the old rates. The Railway Companies know very well that they can ignore the feeble protests of the Indian travelling public so long as they are not enthusiastically supported by the Press and the Government. They had proclaimed at the time they had increased the rates and imposed the restrictions on travelling that they had to do this on account of the exigencies of the war only, but they have committed a breach of faith in continuing all the restrictions till now, and not even vouchsafing an explanation as to why they could not remove them. The public kept their part of the agreement by quietly bearing the burden of the expensing travelling without any murmur, but the Companies are guilty of breach of faith by not withdrawing the restrictions as yet. We now earnestly beseech the Government to intervene and put pressure on the Companies to restore the old rates as it had done in the case of the P. & O. Company.—Yours, etc.,

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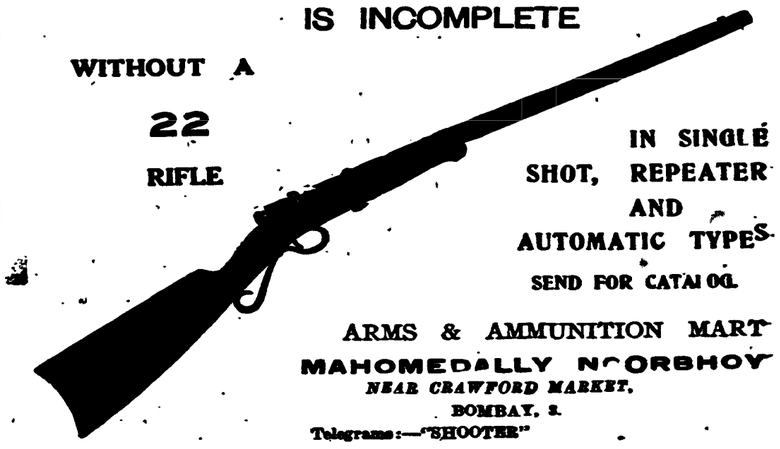

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DISCONTENTED IRELAND.

SINN FEIN ACTIVITIES.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland issued in mail week the following official memorandum with reference to the condition of the county Tipperary and the working of Sinn Fein in Ireland:—

During the early part of the year 1918 the country was in a disturbed condition and many serious and dastardly crimes had been committed. For instance, in the county Tipperary an old man, formerly a soldier, was in January, 1918, brutally murdered by a band of men because he attempted to prevent them, when they raided his houses, from carrying away the rifle of his son, a soldier home on short leave from the front. The parish priest of the parish in which the crime was committed denounced the crime as a base, shameful and unchristian act, and, referring to an attempt that was being made to shift the responsibility for this crime to persons supposed to be hostile to the Sinn Fein movement, said:

"That I believe to be a most dishonest suggestion, and one that aggravates the evil already done by adding insult to injury. In Sinn Fein, as in every kindred movement tinged with militarism, you have a number of reckless, wanton men who are out for mischief, and who use their organisation as a shield and cloak for their personal wickedness

Owing to the number of serious crimes—murders, violent assaults, injuries to property, attacks on dwelling-houses at night, and many other grave offences, and the impossibility of getting jurors to act fearlessly in some parts of the country it became necessary, in June, 1918, to proclaim fourteen counties and two county boroughs under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887, in order, in some measure, to meet the situation.

In the following month the Lord-Lieutenant in Council proclaimed

The Sinn Fein Organisation,
Sinn Fein Clubs,
The Irish Volunteers,
The Cumann-na-Ban, and
The Gaelic League

to be "dangerous" associations.

This proclamation was in the nature of a caution, and beyond being a warning to the associations that they were deemed to be dangerous, and that if their criminal activities were continued a proclamation could be made declaring them to be unlawful, it did not have any legal operation. It was hoped that the warning conveyed by the proclamation would have had a beneficial effect, but the hope has not been realised, and since the issue of the proclamation atrocious crimes have been committed throughout the country.

MURDER OF CONSTABLES.

The country of Tipperary has an unhappy record in this respect. On January 21, 1919, between twelve o'clock noon and one o'clock p.m., two constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary, engaged in escorting the foreman quarryman of the Tipperary South Riding County Council, who was taking gelignite to the County Council quarry at Soloheadbeg in that county, were ambushed on the public road by a number of masked men, who fired at and murdered the constables. As the constables fell dead the murderers took their arms and drove away the cart containing the gelignite, some of which was found later on in a field about three miles distant from the scene of the murder, the remainder of the gelignite being taken by the murderers.

On the evening of May 13, 1919, a sergeant and a constable of the Royal Irish Constabulary were murdered in a railway carriage at Knocklong Station, on the Great Southern and Western Railway. They formed portion of a police escort conveying a Tipperary Sinn Fein prisoner to gaol. A number of Sinn Feiners attacked the escort and fired on them, rescuing the prisoner and firing at and murdering the sergeant and constable.

About 5.30 on the afternoon of June 23, Mr. Hunt District Inspector, Royal Irish Constabulary, who had been on duty at local races, was shot dead on the public street of Thurles. There was a large crowd on the street at the time. Some of the crowd jeered at the officer as he lay dying on the street. The crowd facilitated the escape of the murderer, who had come up and shot Mr. Hunt from behind without warning. The announcement of his murder was cheered at Kilmallock and Ballylanders.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that Sinn Fein, with its kindred associations, is an organisation formed for the overthrow of constitutional government in Ireland, and for carrying out acts of terrorism and violence against the officers and servants of the Executive Government.

A SINN FEIN PROCLAMATION.

Copies of a proclamation in the following terms have been seized by the police in Tipperary:

We hereby proclaim the South Riding of Tipperary a military area, with the following regulation:—

(a) A policeman found within the said area on and after the—day of February, 1919, will be deemed to have forfeited his life; the more notorious police being dealt with as far as possible first.

(b) On and after the day of February, 1919, every person in the pay of England (magistrates, jurors, etc.,) who helps England to rule this country, or who assists in any way the upholders of the foreign government of this South Riding of Tipperary will be deemed to have forfeited his life.

(c) Civilians who give information to the police or soldiery, especially such information as is of a serious character, if convicted, will be executed—i.e., shot or hanged.

(d) Police, doctors, and prison officials, who assist at, or who countenance, or who are responsible for, or who are in any way connected with the dragging of any Irish citizen for the purpose of obtaining information, will be deemed to have forfeited his life, and may be hanged or drowned or shot at sight as a common outlaw. Offending parties will be executed should it take years to track them down.

(e) Every citizen must assist, when required, in enabling us to perform our duty.

By Order.

A SINN FEIN M.P.'S SPEECH.

A Sinn Fein meeting, held near Thurles on February 25, 1919, was addressed by Mr. J. A. Burke, a Sinn Fein member of Parliament, who used very violent language. The meeting was broken up by the police, who arrested Burke and found on him a manuscript draft of his speech on the occasion which was partly undelivered. The following are extracts from the speech:

Now, the attitude of those misguided men who condemn such incidents as the heroic rescue of Knocklong is an example of the wrong attitude to assume from the Republican point of view. These men are still labouring under a delusion that they are a British possession. Let them get it into their heads once and for all that they are living in an Irish Republic, declared by Patrick Pearse in 1916, and sanctioned by the lawful sanction of a peoples' overwhelming choice in open voting at the last General Election. To a man who believes that the Irish are a people worthy of freedom, to a man with an iota of respect for himself or his country, the creatures who were bearing away that young soldier of the Republic to captivity, and perhaps to death, were not policemen, but bandits and marauders.

In carrying out this Peeler boycott I would advise you to use some discrimination. Peelers may be divided into two classes: Class 1—Those who joined up before the majority of the Irish people declared for a Republic; Class 2—those who had the villainy to join after it. We should remember that the first class were able to join up without committing a capital offence against the Irish nation, and, while it is impossible to excuse it, it is possible to extenuate their guilt in remaining members of such a notorious body in order to make their living.

Then for Class 2 those who joined up since the Irish people declared a Republic—their lives are forfeit on two grounds. First of all, because they have committed high treason in taking up arms against the Republic, and, secondly, because they are in the position of spies caught in the act. These men pass sentence and judgment on themselves on putting on their uniform, and if they are not executed on the spot it is only to be put down to the excessive mercy of the Republican Government. In any other country in the world they would be lynched. And if any man shoots or otherwise destroys one of them he may rest easy in his conscience, for he is only carrying out the sentence already passed on him by the Republican Government.

Now, with regard to the Irish Volunteers. I don't believe in talking a lot about fighting and about shooting. I believe if you have anything to say about using a gun the best way is to let the weapon speak for itself.

As further evidence of the measures taken by Sinn Feiners, it may be mentioned that they have on frequent occasions attacked dwellings for the purpose of raiding for arms, have stolen arms, have maliciously damaged public property and the private property of individuals, have been the authors of incendiary fires, and have been guilty of gross intimidation. In one case a lady who was alone in her house was assaulted whilst attempting to prevent masked Sinn Feiners from stealing her husband's gun. In another case, a member of the County Council at Clonmel was held up by four armed Sinn Feiners, who presented revolvers at him. In another case, a man received a letter threatening him with death if he had anything to do with the police.

Owing to the increase and serious character of the crimes committed by Sinn Feiners since the Proclamation of July, 1918, in particular in the county of Tipperary, and to the fact that the measures already taken have not checked their criminal activities, the Government have been compelled to suppress the organisations in the county of Tipperary as unlawful associations.

Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle, July 4, 1919.—"Daily Telegraph."

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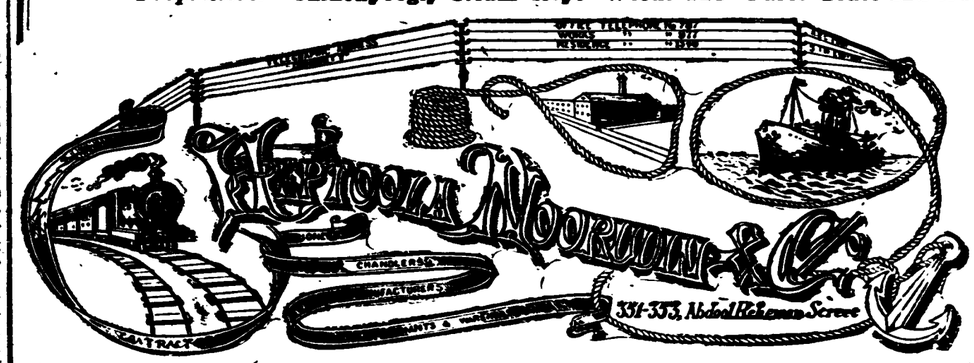

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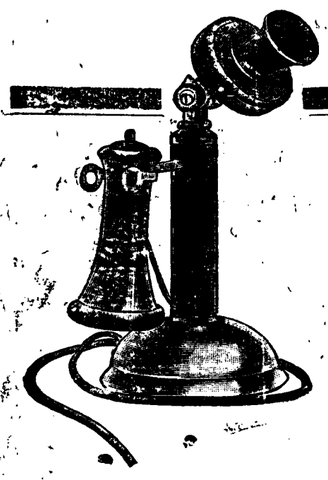

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THE PROTEST OF SIR RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—We publish to-day the full text, sent to us by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, of the letter addressed by him to the Viceroy of India in which he begged to be relieved of his knighthood, on the ground that "the time has come when badges of honour make our shame glaring in their incongruous context of humiliation." It is a painful document, and, though it contains no details, it makes general statements so extreme and so disquieting as to the methods of repression recently adopted in India that we can only hope they are exaggerated and are coloured by the deep and generous indignation of a man who feels that it is for him, as the most distinguished member of his race, to make their cause his own. For indeed Sir Rabindranath Tagore is not a witness whose word can be ignored, and it is incredible that he should have been so profoundly moved had there been no serious ground for his protest. He is a familiar and admired figure alike in this country and in America. Poet and seer, and with a command, amazing in its completeness, of the refinements of our language and knowledge of our literature, he should of all men have proved the best interpreter of his country to ours, of ours to his. To find him, on the other hand, denouncing the measures of our Government in India with a vehemence obviously as sincere as it is wounding, is to be compelled to question alike our conscience and our conduct, or the conduct of those for whom this country is responsible. Obviously the matter cannot rest there. There must be inquiry, and very independent and searching inquiry. We are at this very time engaged in devising the measures by which India shall take the first steps towards becoming a self-governing member of the Empire. But such measures would be useless, they would indeed become impossible, unless the spirit of goodwill were behind them. It is this which Sir Rabindranath Tagore tells us we are doing our best to forfeit. The loss would be irreparable. The whole purpose of our Government in India is, we are certain, sound and honourable. If some of its instruments have belied it, the error should be exposed and repaired.

HOW TO AVOID INFLUENZA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Dr. Khambatta's letter in your to-day's issue and find he adds nothing new to what has already been said or written about Influenza.

As to the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion regarding saline alone, I wrote to the papers saying that by itself, it was no good and this was verified soon after by Lt.-Col. Buchanan of Madras. A little Iodime (20 minimums of tincture of Iodine or 5-10 minims of Carbolic acid to one pint of saline) is much more efficacious. Dr. Kershaw in the beginning of his letter, alludes to my suggestion of using an antiseptic throat paint and gargle as too complicated for common people, but I find that amongst a large number of working people of a big public body where I am a medical officer, that these very people ask and complain of something to be done to their throats by way of paint or gargle. Later on, he himself recommends a throat paint and gargle. My contention in the use of both the antiseptic nasal douche and throat paints and gargles is that it kills the germs of Influenza that get access to and grow in the nose and throat prior to spreading to other parts the body i.e. to the rings-ears, stomach blood and heart. Therefore, this is a more rational treatment both as regards prophylaxis and cure in the early stage.

The last but not the least, is the most important question of avoiding all Sources of Injection such as, visiting sick relations and friends, meeting or travelling with persons suffering from Influenza, and, above all, in using the handkerchief more freely in speaking, yawning, or coughing in the presence of anybody and requesting others to do the same. If worse comes to the worse, the health authorities should enforce quarantine to limit the spread of infection and compel the wearing of masks as done in some parts fo Australia.—Yours, etc.,

F. D. BANA,
M.B., M.P.C.S., D.P.H,

ROBBERIES IN SANTA CRUZ.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to publish the following, so that the authorities concerned in looking after the welfare of people may take the necessary steps at once to remedy matters.

The number of robberies in Santa Cruz has increased so much that several house-breaking and thefts are being committed almost every day. Sometimes as many as five to six houses are broken in one night by gangs. The residents here at Santa Cruz have been quite out of their wits to understand who those badmashes are and how it is that they can continue these nefarious visits night after night, with impunity.

The reason, of course, is quite clear; there are no Police, except two naiks, without any efficiency or courage, without any arms. Reports have been made to the District Superintendent of Police and, although inquiries have been made and once or twice this official personally came to Santa Cruz there has been no abatement in the crimes and it has now become expensive for all the inhabitants, in as much as they have to employ one or two Ramoshes in the bungalow to keep watch at night.

As if this danger to house-breaking was not sufficient, it has been noticed that for the last three days persons are being waylaid on the road while returning home from Santa-Cruz station and this even at 10-30 p.m. This happened two or three times, and all the residents are so scared that even strong persons like Bhaiyas (milkmen) are afraid to move alone from the station at night, unless accompanied by 4 or 5 persons at a time; instance of this took place last night, when the B. B. C. I. R. trains running had been out of gear and it was not till late at 10 o'clock or so that many persons arrived at Santa Cruz, and not one would move until he had found a few companions.

Ill-lighted as is our suburb, the few existing lights were found put out by the badmashes, and on the roads therefore it was pitch dark. There were no Police even at the Chowky and many persons returned back to the station, saying that it was dangerous to go alone on the road. This is the well-known road called the Ghore Bunder Road and the only road in Santa Cruz that persons who live on the western side can use.

Now it has become a question for all the permanent residents how to live in Santa Cruz and it is to stir up the sympathy of the authorities concerned in the welfare of our district that this appeal has been sent through your influential paper, the publication of which will greatly oblige all the Santa Cruza residents.—Yours, etc.,

B P. MADON.

Santa Cruz, July 29.

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There can be no reconstructi or hope for this land of ours, unless we eradicate the worship of force in all its forms and establish work on a basis other than violence. A refutation of the doctrine of violence is, in the present situation of the affairs of our country, more necessary than ever. To this end nothing better can be conceived than the publication of Mr. Gandh famous book. The views expressed by Mahatma Gandhi show the only true way to Swaraj. Price Re. 1.

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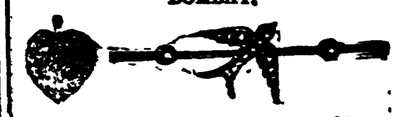

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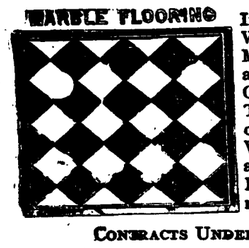

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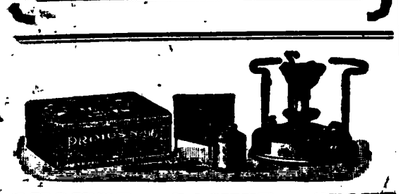

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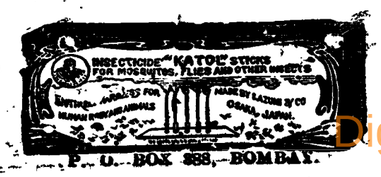

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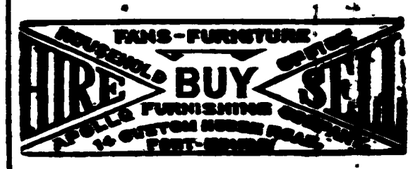

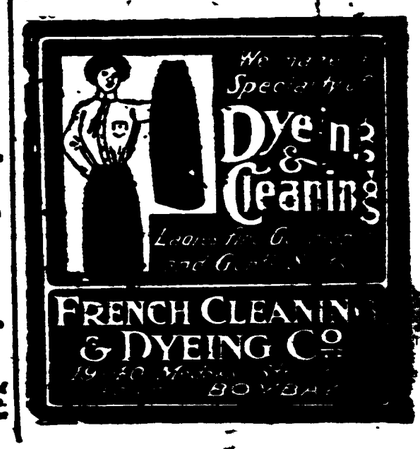

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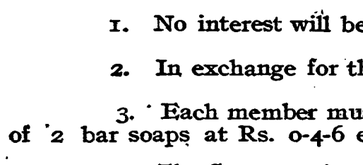

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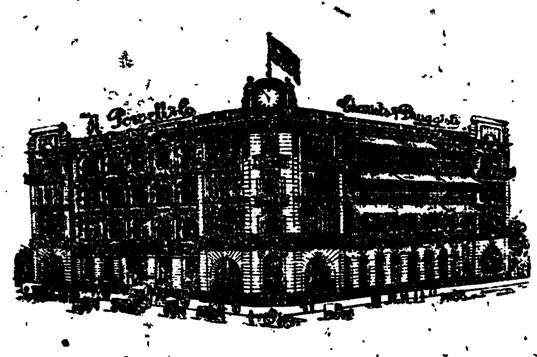

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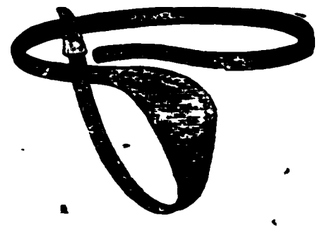

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